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WHISKY?

BECAUSE

ONE OUGHT.

HA! HA!

### SHANGHAI AUCTIONEERS, LTD. IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOT ONE DOLLAR OF CAPITAL  
PAID IN.

At H.B.M. Supreme Court, at Shanghai, last week, before the Assistant Judge Mr. Peter Grain Mr. Paul Linbarger made an application for the winding up of the Shanghai Auctioneers, Ltd.

Mr. Linbarger appeared for Yue Hao, one of the creditors and Mr. Teesdale for the provisional liquidator and special manager, Mr. Mortimer Reid.

The petition stated:—  
1.—Shanghai Auctioneers, Limited, (hereinafter called "the Company") was incorporated in Shanghai as a private company under the China (Companies) Order-in-Council and the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong on December 9th, 1920.

2.—The registered office of the Company is at 97, Szechuen Road, Shanghai, aforesaid.

3.—The nominal capital of the Company was Tael Fifty thousand divided into 500 shares of tael one hundred each. The amount of capital paid up or credited as paid up is nil.

4.—The objects for which the Company was established are as follows:—  
To carry on the business of auctioneers, real estate and bond brokers and other objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association thereof.

THE DIRECTORS.

5.—The first directors of the Company were L. K. Kentwell of Shanghai, Barrister-at-Law (Chairman), S. R. Minny of Shanghai, Merchant, and Liang Pin Woon of Shanghai, Insurance Agent, with Frank W. White of Shanghai, Merchant, Manager and Secretary.

6.—No capital has ever been subscribed, the Company has never gone to allotment, it has never held a Board Meeting, or its Statutory Meeting, and the wages of the Company's employees are in arrears and unpaid.

7.—The Company is indebted to your Petitioners in the sum of tael one thousand two hundred and sixty-seven Shanghai Cycee (Tls. 1,267) being the proceeds of the sale by auction at the Company's premises of certain furniture and effects deposited by your petitioner as with them for the purposes of sale.

8.—Your petitioners have made repeated application to the Company for payment but the Company has failed and neglected to pay the same.

9.—The Company is insolvent and unable to pay its debts.

10.—The following is a statement of the present assets and liabilities of the Company:—

ASSETS.	Tls.
Cash in hand	1,000
Furniture and fixtures	250
Auction sales—accounts to collect (estimated)	300
	Tls. 1,550
LIABILITIES.	Tls.
Claims for proceeds auction sales	4,500
Claims salaries, wages, advertising, etc.	1,000
	5,500
Assets estimated to realise	1,550
Deficit	Tls. 3,950

11.—In the circumstances it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound up.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray as follows:—

(1) That Shanghai Auctioneers, Limited, may be wound up by the Court under the provisions of the China (Companies) Order in Council, 1915.

(2) Or that such other order may be made in the premises as shall be just.

MR. REID'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. E. Mortimer Reid, chartered accountant, who audited the books of the company, then gave evidence.

In reply to his Lordship, he stated that no capital had been subscribed, nor had there been any board meeting.

Notice was given to the Registrar of Companies, but no return of allotments was ever made. Mr. White, the manager of the company, left everything in regard to such regulations in the hands of the directors, and he simply devoted all his time to the auctions.

His Lordship: There is a credit of Tls. 1,000 in the bank. What is that?—They gave up the lease on the premises on Avenue Edward VII. and that was compensation for giving it up.

His Lordship: And the Tls. 4,500. That was due for goods sold to various customers, the proceeds of which were never handed over.

His Lordship: They conducted sales and people never got their money?—It appears that during the last few auctions the company had been advancing the company money to the extent of Tls. 2,000 to Tls. 3,000. They have been losing Tls. 400 every month, and when he saw no capital forthcoming he said he was going to put himself right out of the subsequent auctions to reimburse himself.

His Lordship: It is obvious then the company must be wound up.

The question of appointing an official receiver was then gone into.

After argument by counsel His Lordship made the order that Mr. E. Mortimer Reid shall be appointed Special Manager with the same powers held as official receiver until the meeting of creditors.

Mr. Teesdale made an application that the fee of Mr. Reid for investigating the matters of the company from the time he started those investigations up to the present be granted, and Mr. Dickson having no objection to this, it was accordingly made by the court.

Mr. Teesdale further made an application that a statement of affairs should be drawn up and presented within fourteen days. An order to this effect was made by the Court.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### THAT KWANGTUNG MINING CONCESSION.

AMERICAN & BRITISH INFLUENCE  
AT CANTON.

The following note is from a recent

issue of the *Japan Chronicle*:—

The statement quoted by Mr. Brailsford from Professor Dewey that the British occupy in South China the same position of suspicion as is held by Japan in the North is worthy of some attention. Professor Dewey is connected with the Imperial University in Peking in the same manner as was Mr. Bertrand Russell.

As a distinguished American scholar, he was invited to deliver a series of lectures in Peking extending over two years.

Mr. Bertrand Russell, it was hoped, would remain for the same length of time, but the condition of his health has prevented him from doing so. It is of interest to note that Professor Dewey is a strong advocate of the Consortium, and has recently paid a visit to Canton.

Mr. Stevens, the representative of the Consortium, has also recently been visiting Canton, and after remaining there for some weeks he suddenly packed up and returned to America, refusing both in China and Japan to make any statement, either as to the prospects of the Consortium or anything else. The *Forbes* now says that there is no doubt that the activities of Dr. Sun, the Southern President, are financed by American funds. This seems very doubtful, but there are some curious circumstances which have apparently given rise to this belief among Japanese.

The reference made by Mr. Brailsford to the British colliery concession in Kwangtung as the most remarkable even in the history of Imperialistic finance is to a general mining concession, not confined, we understand, to coal. Now this mining concession has been rejected by the Kwangtung Government, or has not been ratified—a fact of which Mr. Brailsford is apparently aware. It is believed in China that it was rejected as the result of a counter-offer by American capitalists, and the sudden departure of Mr. Stevens and his return to America is believed to have been connected with this circumstance. In denouncing the British mining concession and suggesting that such schemes are exposing Britain to the same suspicion in South China as attaches to Japan in the North, it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that Professor Dewey is not so much concerned with the doings of British capitalists as with the scheme of the Consortium, regarding British action as an invasion of the Consortium field and a pre-emption of the ground. When Mr. Crane, late American Minister to China, passed through China, he was reported to have said in an interview that the only remedy he could perceive for China was some sort of international financial control. Mr. Bertrand Russell, in his final address at Peking, quoted this remark as showing that the struggle over China was really a war of financial interests. This gave great offence to Professor Dewey with his pro-Consortium views, and efforts were made to get Mr. Russell to consent to the deletion of the passage before the speech was published. Mr. Russell declined, saying he had no objection to the insertion of a footnote to the effect that Mr. Crane's friends thought that the late American Minister must have been mis-reported, but he refused to omit the passage, as he was not relying on Mr. Crane's expression alone but on general tendencies he had observed. It will thus be seen that when Mr. Brailsford quotes Professor Dewey as a witness against British Imperialistic finance, he is unaware of Professor Dewey's support of the Consortium with its mainpring in the office of Messrs. Pierpont, Morgan & Co. The British mining concession in Kwangtung may be all that is painted by Mr. Brailsford, but Professor Dewey, upon whom he relies, is not a good authority or an unprejudiced witness.

The Hon. Bertrand Russell, before his departure from Japan wrote to the *Chronicle* the following comment on the above note.

In your issue of July 24th there is a leaderette with whose general scope I am in agreement, but ending in a suggestion which seems to me misleading and not wholly just, to the effect that "Professor Dewey... is not a good authority or an unprejudiced witness."

I do not know that any one of us could claim to be an unprejudiced witness where national bias enters in. I have myself struggled against the distorting influence of nationalism on my own thoughts for many years, yet I am still conscious of being by no means unprejudiced in an issue between Britain and a foreign country. Doubtless Professor Dewey also may be described—along with the rest of the human race—as a prejudiced witness in this sense, but in this sense only. He favours the Consortium. I do not. He sees in the extension of America's influence on China the best hope of China's regeneration. I do not. But these are very difficult questions in regard to which either opinion may be held rationally.

As to the statement that Professor Dewey "is not a good authority," he has been in Canton and seen the leading men, and is, no doubt, repeating what they told him. Nor is he the only authority for the statement in question, which is repeated with more detail by Mr. Philip Haddon in the *Review of the Far East* for July 18th. And certainly some explanation has to be sought for the extreme hostility of Hongkong to the Government of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The favour shown to that Government by the Americans also needs explanation, which, I hope, will be provided by some American as "unpatriotic" as myself.

Mr. Teesdale asked that costs be granted him as counsel for the provisional liquidator and special manager.

His Lordship: If there is any money in it.

### THE SITUATION IN THE YANGTZE REGION.

WU PEI-FU INTERVIEWED.

(By Upton Close.)

CHENGCHOW, HONAN, July 30th.

In the immense, half-completed military plant of the would-be Emperor, Yuan Shih-kai, outside the quiet and ancient city of Hui-fu to-day, I was received by General Wu Pei-fu to-day. Although Wang Ching-yu, the agent and relative of the tottering High Unsuspecting General of the Upper Yangtze, a following special train brought General Ma Fushiang, the Moslem leader and Tutor of Sui yuan, and the train upon which, through General Wu's kind invitation, I returned to Chengchow this afternoon, carried Hankow-ward General Hsiao Yao-nan, commander of the 24th Division, with instructions as to the control of the Wuhan situation, the headquarters of General Wu appeared to be calm and untroubled. The General himself seemed exceedingly untroubled and unpreoccupied for a man who is determining the immediate history of his country.

The reception given me by the General was democratic. Before the representatives of the Tsuchuns of Kiangsi and Hupeh, he answered frankly every question I asked. Whether or not the answers he gave were revelations of his full intentions time must be allowed to tell. His friendly, matter-of-fact air and absence of self-consciousness tended to inspire belief. And one thing is certain, he showed no reticence, even in connection with the most delicate topics.

I started with a bit of courteous flattery: to the effect that General Wu is being looked to by foreigners and foreign governments as the man of the hour. I failed to get the expected response and changed my means of approach.

"What," I asked abruptly, "is your purpose in sending troops to Hupeh? Are you going to fight Chao Heng-ti of Hunan? I thought he was your friend."

In reply General Wu revealed to me a choice bit that the gossip-mongers of China have missed. "I have considered Chao to be my friend," he said, "since he is a tremendous disappointment. You remember my demand, after the destruction of the Anfu government last summer, for an inter-provincial Constitutional Assembly. Although my plan was wrecked at that time by Chang Tso-lin, I have not given up the idea, and still hold it to be the only means of consolidating the nation. I had entrusted to Chao Heng-ti, of Hunan, the task of gaining the support of the southern provinces for the scheme, reserving to myself the work of rallying the Northern provinces. I had hoped that by the fall I might find it practicable to call such an assembly, leaving out, if necessary, the Manchuria provinces. Chao Heng-ti, by his precipitate and craven action, fighting must delay it. Any kind of troops to Hupeh to prevent war. I still hope to execute the plan for a Constitutional Assembly."

"Will you then," I asked, "protect Wang Chao-yuan?"

The Vice-Inspector-General glanced at Wang's agent, to protect Wang, for the time being, to protect Hupeh," he said. "Hupeh must, at this time, be preserved from strife and invasion. The foreign interests in Wuhan must not be risked. Already there is too much basis for intervention talk. Above all, a recurrence of a general war between the North and the South must at all costs be prevented. China's reunion can never be accomplished by fighting. Chao has shown lamentable weakness before the bluff of the Sun Wen party. He claims that his financial shortage compels him to accept the invitation of the Hupeh disaffecteds to attempt the Hupeh. I myself assisted him only a few weeks ago in obtaining arms supplies and \$100,000 from Hupeh, and \$50,000 from Kiangsi. He now uses these resources to attack Hupeh, which is perfidy."

"I believe that a province should have a voice in regard to the choice of its ruler, and I am willing that, after the present crisis is past, the Hupeh people should have the opportunity to obtain the replacement of those administration charges against whose administration we are well-known to me."

He said, however, that the disaffected faction of one province, in hiring or instigating the military of a neighbouring province to assist in deposing an official is tending to set up a most dangerous precedent—a precedent which would mean continual chaos in China, and I am determined that in this case, such a precedent shall not be established. The Hunanese must confine their attempts to the establishment of righteousness in their own province. I shall therefore support the *status quo* in Hupeh until the Southern threat is removed, which I believe the people of Hupeh will have the privilege of a voice in the selection of a successor to General Wang, who is now over sixty years old."

"Many of the Hupehese would welcome yourself as the old General's successor," I suggested.

General Wu replied in an impersonal manner. "I am not cut out for administrative work," he said. "And I prefer to remain free to launch my forces against any faction standing in the way of China's unity, as I have recently done against the old Anfu remnant in Shensi. Once a provincial official, I should be fettered, and could no longer freely speak or act."

"Will you send sufficient forces to control the situation?" I asked.

"How about Ichang and the Szechuan border?"

"I believe," he replied, "that I can guarantee the peace of the Wuhan region. I shall also occupy Ichang, and other Yangtze ports. I am assuming command of all northern expeditionary forces, and Tsuchun Wang and the Kiangsi Tsuchun have offered to place their forces under my direction. The 24th Chihli Division and Chin Yun-ao's eighth Mixed Brigade from Chengchow are already in Hankow. Wuchang and Hanyang, Shantung and Honan are sending several regiments. I do not consider it necessary yet to move the Third Division from Honanfu, but if required am prepared to place four divisions on the Yangtze. General Hsiao Yao-nan, Commander of the 21st, is proceeding to-day under my instruction.

tions to take command in the Wuhan district pending my going personally to Hankow, which may not be for some time."

"Your troops are provisioned for a long stay," I commented.

"They may remain," was the brief reply.

With an invitation to remain to attend the dinner in honour of the visit of the Moslem chief, the General ended the interview.

I left the audience room feeling that I had listened to the most sane and statesmanlike views that I had ever heard from the lips of a Chinese official. Behind the kindly light-brown eyes and friendly smile of the General I saw flashes of the man of close concentration and quick decision. His statements are worth noting. They evidence a reaction to the militant idealism of last summer following his lethargy of the past spring. They may be more than the usual phrases of duplicity or insincere visionism.—*Peking and Tientsin Times.*

### CHARTERED BANK WAR MEMORIAL.

UNVEILING AT THE HEAD OFFICE.

In the head office of the Chartered Bank of India and Australia and China at Bishopsgate, E.C., on July 6th, Lord George Hamilton unveiled a memorial to the members of the staff who fell in the war.—The memorial is attached to the wall on the ground floor of the banking hall, on the right, some few yards from the entrance and facing the main working desk. It consists of a handsome bronze tablet some 5 ft. by 4 ft. In the centre at the top is a figure of St. George, with lance and pennon, standing on a shield bearing the arms of the bank, and flanked by shields bearing the St. George's and St. Andrew's crosses. The inscription *Pro Rege* is between the shields on the left, and *Pro Patria* between those on the right. At the extreme right and left of the tablet are mourning figures. Below the shields and almost across the whole tablet is an inscription and the names of 37 members of the staff who gave their lives for their country. Below the names is an inscription reading: "Their name liveth for ever more" across the traditional laurel wreath.

Lord George Hamilton said:—Scripture informed them that "greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend," and the memorial was placed in the hall to perpetuate that sentiment, and to associate with it the names of those who had thus sacrificed themselves. When the call came, nowhere was the response more spontaneous and general than in the City, and the record of the Chartered Bank was remarkable. At the outbreak of the war there were 193 men on the books of the head office, of whom 77 were juniors training for service in the East; 32 were above military age. Many had the advantage of previous military training, and others were associated with different military organizations. They all, as a matter of course, went; but as time went on the demands on the staff became more and more insistent, until 89 per cent. of the whole available staff was taken. As the war went on juniors became of military age, and at the time of the Armistice 101 had gone from head office to the Front or were in training, 8 went from the Eastern staff, and many, in addition to this number, resigned the bank's service in order to fight. The total, therefore, that the bank contributed was 199, and out of that number no less than 92 received commissions, nearly 50 per cent., an almost unprecedented proportion, whilst 18 military and naval honours were conferred by them. But, alas, on the other side casualties were exceptionally heavy, 19 laid down their lives. This unusually large proportion amounted to almost 10 per cent., the general percentage being 10 per cent. They fought in Flanders, in France, Italy, Siberia, Montenegro, in Turkey, Palestine, Egypt, Mesopotamia, and some of them even on the North-West Frontier of India, and a certain proportion of them also volunteered for naval work. The most hazardous service afforded was to go on board one of the boats, whose business was to become camouflaged so as to look like merchant vessels. One of their young fellows on board one of these vessels accomplished almost the unique feat of sinking two submarines in one week. Another took to flying, and became an expert flier. His leg was shattered below the knee by a shell, yet he held on to his machine, came back with it, and also with his observer.

Following the unveiling ceremony, which then took place, a brief religious service was held, comprising first a special prayer, then the Lord's Prayer, the collect, "Grant to Thy faithful people," and the Benediction.

### YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE GOES TO BELGIUM.

The tender examination committee appointed by the Chinese Ministry of Communications has awarded the contract for the Yellow River railway bridge to the Societe Belge pour l'Exportation Industrielle, which estimates the cost at \$10,600,000.

Prizes of \$80,000 and \$25,000, respectively, are awarded to the Compagnie Generale d'Extreme Orient and another French company for the second and third best tenders.

### WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unaided and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eyestrain, whether caused by astigmatism or not.

The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road, Central, have the equipment to fit you glasses properly.—ADVT.

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## THE BANKER OF CANTON.

## OATH AGAINST OATH

## AS TO OWNERSHIP OF JEWELS.

Yesterday's performance of the extradition drama, "The Banker of Canton," was disappointing to the Chinese audience which assembled to hear it in Mr. Lindsell's Court, at the Magistracy. There was only discussion of the evidence in English and nothing at all for the Chinese audience.

The extradition of the banker's concubine and her lover was sought on a charge of theft of jewellery. The principal argument, yesterday, turned on the precise degree of probable or possible guilt that would warrant the Magistrate in granting the request for extradition.

On this point the Magistrate decided to take further time to consider and Mr. G. H. Hall Brutton intimated that in the event of a decision unfavourable to the defence the question would then come up for consideration whether the Canton authorities were recognised by the British Government and had power to apply for extradition. On that he desired to subpoena the Registrar of the Supreme Court to give evidence.

At the beginning of the hearing, the Magistrate said he had decided to discharge the male fugitive on the ground that no case had been made out.

The male fugitive was accordingly discharged.

Mr. Hazlerigg then addressed the Court on the facts. He reminded the Magistrate that the complainant alleged that all the articles of jewellery were stolen from him and that none of them belonged to his concubine. He stated that certain of them were his own, and the others were the property of his wife, who entrusted them to him for safe custody. The charge was therefore correctly laid, he being the bailee of them. With regard to some of the articles, it was a case of oath against oath. Several of the articles, however, were essentially of masculine wear. There, also, it was a case of oath against oath, with the balance of probability in favour of the complainant. As to the small watch which the fugitive said was redeemed by her on a pawn ticket given her by her foster-sister, Mr. Hazlerigg commented on the fact that the sister had not been called. As to the production of photographs of entries from books kept by a jewellery shop in Canton, Mr. Hazlerigg said he had not objected to their production at the last hearing, realising that in an extradition case the defence had some difficulty in getting witnesses from Canton, but it had not been shown that the books themselves could not have been produced. Under those circumstances the photographs were inadmissible. He submitted that the complainant's evidence had been consistent throughout and was just as credible as the fugitive's, in fact more so, and in this connection Mr. Hazlerigg mentioned inconsistencies in the woman's evidence. He submitted that the evidence of the prosecution raised a strong presumption of the woman's guilt.

Mr. Brutton: My friend lays stress on credibility. I submit it is entirely on our side. You get a man who says he is wealthy—a banker—the owner of two other shops. He liked to see this girl well-dressed when she acted as housewife and in the same breath he says, "She has no jewellery whatever; I never gave her any." He asks you to believe that, enamoured as he must have been of this woman, he never did anything more than dole out to her \$3.60 and \$1.50 when it had been earned in the brothel.

Continuing, Mr. Brutton asked why a man had not been called who was supposed to have had custody of the watch and chain at the time when the fugitive alleged that they were in her possession. He suggested that the truth of the case was that the banker had lost face because his concubine had left him. Under the extradition law he could not get her back for leaving him; to do so he must prove a criminal offence. He, therefore, decided to accuse the woman of stealing the jewellery with the one object of revenge.

Mr. Brutton next dealt with the complainant's statement, in cross-examination, that his wife bought several of the articles—this wife, who earned her money tying pigs' bristles and sticking labels on match boxes, was supposed to have invested this valuable source of revenue in no less than seven of these expensive articles. Why was not the wife called? Proof of ownership was an essential ingredient in a charge of larceny. He did not believe that the complainant's wife would have entrusted the articles to her husband's care; she would have kept them herself. Mr. Brutton submitted that no jury would believe a part of the man's story when the other part was proved to be absolutely false.

There was some discussion as to the position of the magistrate as regards extradition cases as compared with cases for commitment to the Sessions, and ultimately the hearing was adjourned until Thursday morning, the Magistrate intimating that he desired to consider this point further.

## THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL TRAGEDY.

No date has been fixed, at present, for the coroner's inquiry into the death of Mr. Louis Coma Capadulla, who died from a wound in the throat at the Astor House Hotel, on Saturday. The presence of Mrs. Capadulla will naturally be necessary, and she is, at present, under medical observation at the Government Civil Hospital.

## FIRE AT WEST POINT.

## ROAD REPAIRS HAMPER THE FIRE BRIGADE.

A big fire occurred at No. 22, Catchick Street, Kennedy Town, on Sunday night. The premises are used as a store by the Lun Yik firm of No. 91, Jervois Street. The Fire Brigade arrived to find the whole building involved and the next house in danger. The brigade could not get their engine close owing to rails on one side of the road and piles of stones on the other, in connection with tramway repairs. Very little could be done in consequence and the buildings were destroyed. The best they could do was to confine the fire to Nos. 20 and 22.

The ground floor of No. 22 is insured with the Sincere Insurance Company for \$10,000. The first floor, which was vacant, and the second floor, used as a dwelling, are not insured. The whole of No. 20 is not covered by insurance.

The origin of the outbreak and the full extent of the damage are not yet known. It is reported that two neighbouring houses were robbed under cover of the excitement caused by the fire. In one case the robbers pretended to be firemen, come to see that the fire was not endangering the premises.

## HOUSE BOY'S THEFT.

## EUROPEAN HOUSE ROBBED.

Before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, a charge of theft of two waterproofs, a pair of shoes and some clothing, altogether worth \$115, was preferred by Mr. H. C. Page, of No. 17, Chatham Road, Kowloon, against a Chinese.

Sergeant Murphy said that the accused was discharged by Mr. Page about two months ago. It was alleged that he returned to the house on Saturday afternoon during the complainant's absence and stole the property mentioned in the charge. When Mr. Page missed the things, he suspected the accused and informed the police. When arrested, the accused was wearing the stolen shoes.

The accused said that the door of the house was open and he simply had to walk in and help himself.

He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

A pawnbroker who received one of the waterproofs, worth \$30, in pawn for \$3, was reprimanded by the Magistrate, who ordered him to return the coat to Mr. Page without payment.

Sergeant Murphy was instructed to take the pawnbroker before the Captain Superintendent of Police, with a view to having him charged with receiving stolen property.

## SIXTEEN DAYS IN OPEN BOAT.

## WRECKED SAILOR'S TERRIBLE PRIVATIONS.

The s.s. *Bharanagi*, which reached Hongkong on Sunday, brought a Chinese sailor, picked up in a small boat in the open sea, in the last stages of exhaustion from privation and exposure. The man was a member of the crew of a junk wrecked in a typhoon between Singapore and Sarawak. The man, with one other, was able to get clear of the wreck in a tiny ship's boat. For thirteen days and nights the boat drifted for the men had no paddles. Neither had they any food but they managed to sustain life by eating sea-weed and drinking rainwater when they could get it. On the thirteenth day, one man died and his companion, exhausted, was put in the body overboard. Three more days passed and the *Bharanagi* sighted the little craft and the survivor was rescued. No doubt he had seen many ships which passed too far away to catch sight of his boat, and the agony of hope and disappointment to which he was subjected may be imagined. The rescued man is at present in hospital under treatment.

## SPORT.

## WATER POLO.

At the V.R.C. bath, yesterday, the H.K.A. defeated the United Athletic Club by 4 goals to 2.

Lewis (3) and Beddick scored for the winners.

## RUSSIA AND THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

## A RUSSIAN COMMENT.

The Press of the Far Eastern Republic has been discussing the coming Washington Conference and regards it as a sign of the bankruptcy of the League of Nations. The *Pravda* ("Truth"), says editorially: "It is important to note that neither Soviet Russia nor the Far Eastern Republic has been invited to the conference, which countries have a direct interest in the settlement of questions connected with the Pacific. The participation of China, in view of her weakness, is of a farcical nature. To all appearances, the conference will engage in dividing spheres of influence at the expense of China and Russia. The Washington Conference will be as fruitless to the interests of the population of the east-hemisphere as the League of Nations was fruitless to the population of the western hemisphere."

## POPPY SEED IMPORT TO CHINA PROHIBITED.

The International Anti-Opium Association announces that the Governor-General-in-Council in India has prohibited the export of poppy seed to China and has empowered the postmasters at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden and other centres to search all articles in course of transmission by post to China for poppy seed, and to deliver all postal articles reasonably believed to contain such to the nearest Collector of Customs.

## CHINESE ADAM.

## THINKS CAINE ROAD IS THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

Before Mr. Orme, yesterday, a Chinese youth was fined \$25, or 14 days' imprisonment as an alternative, for indecent behaviour in public in the presence of a European lady. In Mr. Lindsell's Court, a man was similarly charged, the complainant being a Chinese lady. This man was wandering about in Caine Road, early the same morning, stark naked. Inspector Macdonald said the man was brought to the Central Police Station still in that condition and the police had to find a bit of cloth to make him presentable for his appearance before the Court. The defendant gave no explanation of his conduct and did not appear to be mentally unbalanced. He was fined \$10, or 14 days' imprisonment.

## SHANGHAI BREACH OF PROMISE ACTION.

## CLAIM FOR \$10,000 DAMAGES.

At the U.S. Court in Shanghai last week, before his Honour Judge C. S. Lobingier, Mr. P. W. Goldring submitted a motion to over-rule a demurrer filed by defendant in an action for breach of promise to marry, brought against Mr. J. T. Wright by Miss Henrietta Weil.

The petition alleges that in October, 1916, defendant made a proposal of marriage. In June, 1917, the petition further states, the parties were engaged. Until June, 1921, they remained affianced. On June 4th, 1921, the defendant married a Miss Dora Emens. Plaintiff claims damages in \$10,000.

Mr. Goldring characterized the demurrer filed by Mr. F. J. Schuhl on behalf of the defendant as a frivolous defence, purporting to be laid upon the Statute of Limitations. The demurrer raised three points, that first of all the petition did not set forth facts sufficiently to constitute a good cause of action; that it could not be ascertained whether or not plaintiff offered to fix a time and fulfil the engagement; and that it was barred by the Statute of Limitations. Counsel said he had set forth the facts absolutely as to there being a cause of action, he had alleged a promise to marry and a breach. With regard to the Statute of Limitations, the complaint had been made within the prescribed time allowed. This was not a case of seduction. Under the statute the time limit was three years. The action was founded upon a contract to marry, and such an action could be brought within six years. Seduction was only alleged in aggravation of damages. The suit was not one for seduction.

Mr. Schuhl submitted that the question raised was undoubtedly one concerning a cause of action for seduction, not a promise to marry. The statute had set forth that such a suit must be brought within three years. Now much more than three years had elapsed and he appealed to the Court not to allow damages or aggravation in a breach of promise case when the action had not been brought within the stipulated time. Counsel contended that as far as seduction was concerned plaintiff was out of that Court. Mr. Goldring: My friend has missed the point. Cases have cited are damages for seduction, under promise of marriage, which are a very different proposition to breach of promise aggravated by seduction.

Decision was reserved.

## M. YOURIN AND THE WAICHAIOU.

## SENSATIONAL REPORTS EXPLAINED.

As sensational reports have been in circulation regarding the relations of M. Yourin (a Minister in the Government of the Far Eastern Republic) with the Waichaiou during his recent visit to Peking, Reuters has instituted inquiries in official quarters and was informed that when M. Yourin was passing Fengtien he met General Chang Tso-lin and wished to discuss with him matters relating to Mongolia, the Chinese Eastern Railway and a commercial agreement between China and the Russian Far Eastern Republic. General Chang Tso-lin informed M. Yourin that he had no authority to discuss anything but Outer Mongolia, and it was arranged that M. Yourin should return to Mukden later on. In Peking the Waichaiou declined to enter into any agreement relating to Outer Mongolia, on the ground that General Chang had been empowered to deal with that question.

In the event of an agreement being reached at Mukden, it will, therefore, be of the character of a military undertaking between M. Yourin, acting on behalf of the Red forces in Outer Mongolia, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Mongolian expedition.

## THE PORTUGUESE CLUB AT SHANGHAI.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Lusitano Club was to be held yesterday for the purpose of considering the following resolution:—That the Board of Committee of the Shanghai Lusitano Club be and is hereby empowered to merge the Portuguese Sporting Association with the Shanghai Lusitano Club, and that it is authorized by this meeting to incorporate in the books of the Shanghai Lusitano Club the assets of the Portuguese Sporting Association and to enter into the "Register of Members" of the Shanghai Lusitano Club the "Roll of Members" of the Portuguese Sporting Association. That the fusion of the two Clubs take place forthwith and that the Committee be empowered to alter the Articles of Association of the Shanghai Lusitano Club to ever that is required by the fusion. That further, everything necessary to the fusion be left to the Committee of both Clubs to work out as they may deem it expedient.

## GALLANT RESCUE NEAR SHANGHAI.

## FRIEND SAVED FROM DROWNING BY MR. H. D. RODGER.

Members of a large party who went down to Pootoo for the week-end witnessed an exciting incident on Saturday afternoon, the 6th inst., says the *N.C. Daily News*, the adventure almost ending in tragedy.

Bathing was the order of the day almost directly after the boat's arrival at Pootoo, and a party of some 50 visitors at once took to the water at the smaller of the two beaches. A strong tide was running at the time, and few ventured across the breakers, about 100 yards from the shore, though bathing here is perfectly safe under normal conditions. The first excitement was caused when a lady member of the party was seen to be in difficulties some little distance out, and Messrs. H. D. Rodger and Donald at once went to her assistance and were able to bring her in without much difficulty.

They had just reached the beach again when some one shouted that a man was drowning, and it was seen that Mr. J. J. Knowlan, another member of the party, was in danger, battling unsuccessfully in an attempt to return through the breakers.

Although somewhat fagged after his first effort, Mr. Rodger went out again to the rescue and upon reaching the spot where Mr. Knowlan was struggling in the water, found that he was on the point of complete exhaustion.

## FIERCE BATTLE WITH THE TIDE.

Then began a battle with the tide in which both men came perilously near losing their lives. Twice Mr. Rodger essayed to take his companion over the breakers, and each time was driven back.

He then headed for a rocky ledge some 30 yards away and having reached that attempted to pull Mr. Knowlan, who was now in a helpless condition, out of the water. Both men were twice carried back into the sea by huge waves breaking over the rocks, and at the third attempt Mr. Rodger, who was standing upright and had grasped Mr. Knowlan by the hand, was swept clean into the sea again, and carried some distance into a small inlet near by. He himself was by this time exhausted and unable to render further assistance.

By a fortunate chance, Mr. Knowlan had been left by the receding waves lying on the slanting rock, and other members of the party who had raced round over the rocks were able to bring him to land. He was then in a condition of complete collapse, but recovered later in the day.

Mr. Rodger was also rather severely tested by his strenuous adventure, but quickly recovered and well deserved the congratulations he received on his plucky work. A less capable swimmer was bound to have met with disaster.

## REQUISITIONED SHIPPING CASE AT SINGAPORE.

## THE COLONIAL SECRETARY DEFENDS HIMSELF.

In the Legislative Council at Singapore, last week, the Hon. Mr. F. S. James, Colonial Secretary, who had been severely censured by the Judge who tried the action of the Eastern Shipping Company against the Government for compensation for unauthorised seizure of the company's nine ships during the war, made a long statement in his defence.

The *Straits Times* in a brief comment on the statement said: "The statement made by Mr. James at the Legislative Council meeting yesterday appears to us to be definite and conclusive. It leaves no possible room for doubt that the Eastern Shipping Company refused terms which every other shipping company accepted, and that its refusal was purely and simply based upon a desire to get bigger profits. Nothing Mr. James did had any effect upon its policy, and the least that can be said is that it shewed no very keen appreciation of the critical times or of the gigantic sacrifices the Empire was making. In these circumstances, sympathy with the company, or censure of Mr. James would be equally misplaced. The latter did his duty and no more. The company has certainly not earned a place on the roll of honour which will record the names of those who stood generously by the Empire in its hour of need."

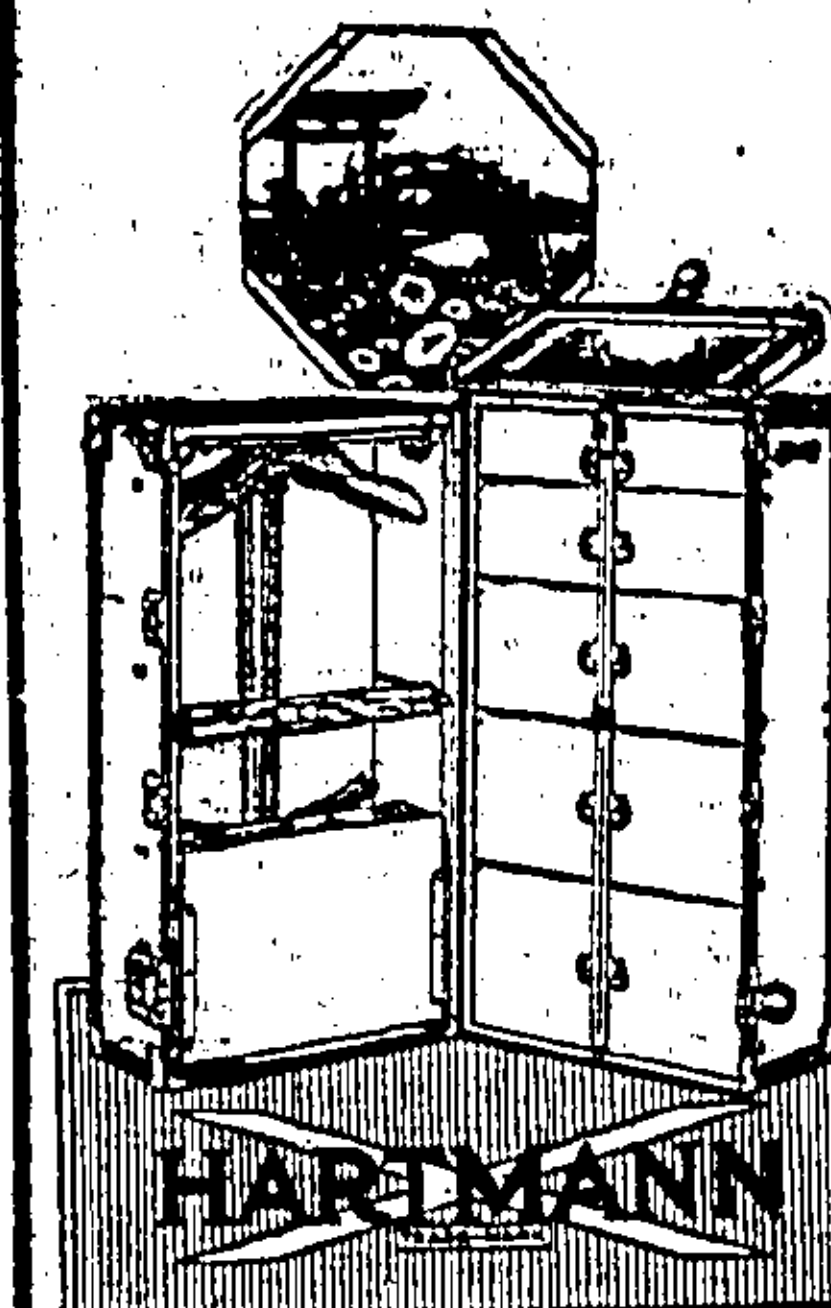
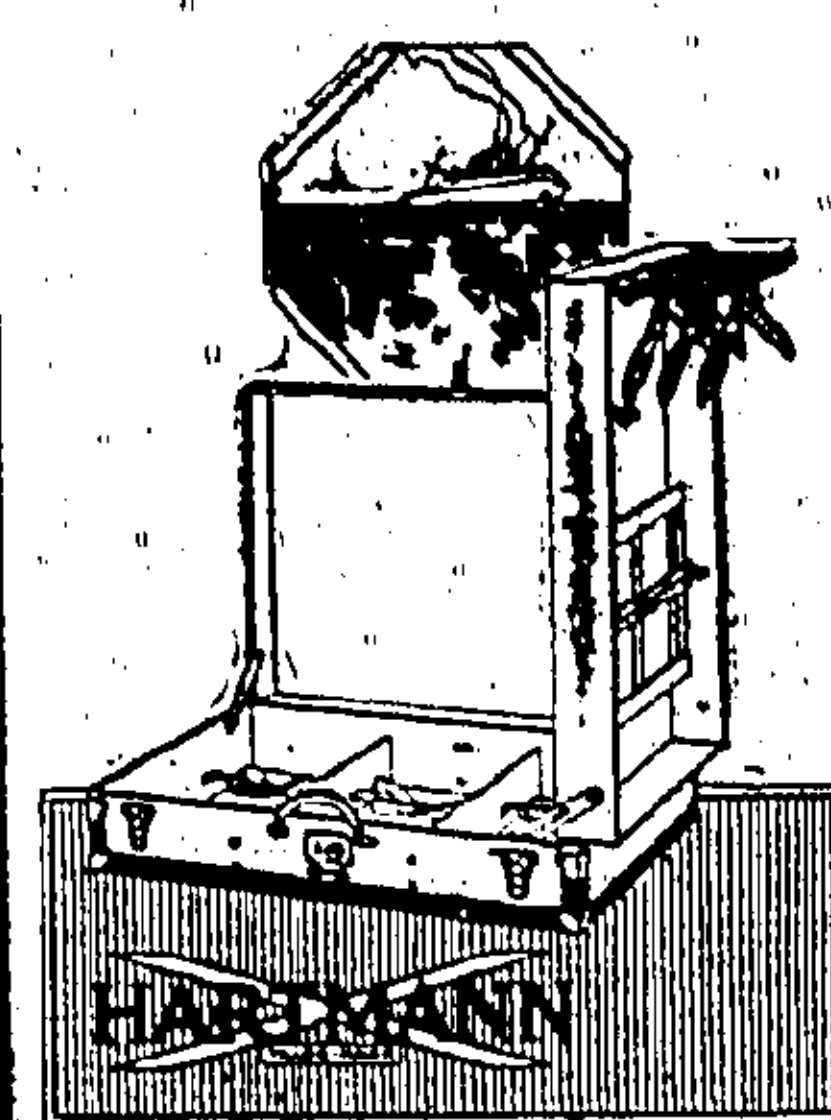
## CHINESE PRESIDENT'S ADVISERS.

## BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE AND MR. LENNOX SIMPSON.

The Foreign Office on 7th inst. issued the following:—In view of the many articles which have recently appeared in the Press by Mr. Lennox Simpson, in which the author is described as "Political Adviser to the Chinese Government," the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs caused inquiries to be made of the Chinese Government, through His Majesty's Minister at Peking, as to the exact status of that gentleman. The Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs has stated in reply that Mr. Lennox Simpson does not hold the appointment of Political Adviser to the Chinese Government.

Seen by a newspaper representative with reference to the above communiqué, Mr. Lennox Simpson said: "This is a mere quibble. I am adviser to the President of China, charged with the daily duty of writing reports on foreign affairs. There are other advisers, and for the purpose of convenience ever here I have described myself as political adviser to the Chinese Government. There has been a good deal of trouble over the whole business, but the attitude of the Foreign Office is simply pathetic. What they really wish is that I should leave the country. I am constantly in touch with the Peking Government, and am entirely cognisant of its affairs. At present I am in Europe acting under instructions from the Chinese Government for the purpose of investigating and reporting on foreign relations as they affect the welfare of China."

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.



## DID YOU EVER

LOSE YOUR TEMPER WHEN YOU HAD TO DIVE TO THE VERY BOTTOM OF AN OLD FASHIONED TRUNK TO GET WHAT YOU WANTED OWNERS OF HARTMANN NEVER HAVE THIS INCONVENIENCE. IN FACT MANY PEOPLE USE THEIR HARTMANN THE YEAR AROUND AS A DRESS CLOSET.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S SOLE AGENTS.

## DICK'S

PATENT.

## UNIVERSAL PACKING

STEAM & HYDRAULIC

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG.

## COLUMBIA VOCAL RECORDS.

- |      |                               |         |
|------|-------------------------------|---------|
| 2885 | (SAY IT WITH FLOWERS—         | TENOR   |
|      | PEGGY                         |         |
| 2975 | (DOWN THE TRAIL TO HOME       | "       |
|      | THE LOVE NEST                 |         |
| 2835 | (I GAVE HER THAT              | BARTONE |
|      | DON'T TAKE ADVANTAGE          |         |
| 2863 | (ONCE UPON A TIME             | "       |
|      | (A MILLION MILES FROM NOWHERE |         |
| 2836 | (YOU AIN'T HEARD NOTHING YET  | "       |
|      | (COME AND PLAY WITH ME        |         |

## ANDERSON'S

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP.)

[84]

## Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

## TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

## Special Show

OF

## NEW AUTUMN FLANNEL SUITINGS.

37



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

**A NURSE** for a girl aged 31 years, at the Peak.  
Apply by letter to—  
Box No. 1315,  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
[1315]

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

**FOURTH NIGHT SWIMMING FETE**  
will be held on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.  
Attractive Programme. See Posters.  
Entries for open events close on TUESDAY, the 16th inst.

## BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

Admission—Members 50 cts. Non-Members \$1.00. Ladies, Sailors and Soldiers 50 cts.  
Reserved Seats can be booked at \$1.50 at the Club.  
R. C. WITCHELL,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, August 15th, 1921. [1319]

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

## HAPPY VALLEY GOLF COURSE.

ON the occasion of the OPENING of the NEW CLUB-HOUSE, on SUNDAY, August 22nd, the following competitions will be held—

**MEN'S MEDAL:** 18 holes 9/4 Club handicaps. No competitor to take out more than one card, or to drive off after 12 Noon. Entrance fee 20 cts.

**MIXED FOURSOME:** 9 holes, 1/2 combined handicaps. No couple allowed to take out more than one card. No competitors to drive off before 2 p.m. or after 4 p.m. Entrance fee 20 cts.

For the benefit of ladies without club handicaps a special handicap for the day will be given to any lady returning two cards over 9 holes, to be sent to the Hon. Secretary on or before Friday, 26th inst.

**MEN'S DRIVING COMPETITIONS:** Between 4 and 5 p.m. Entrance fee 10 cts. Any number of entries allowed each competitor.

**LADIES' DRIVING COMPETITION:** Between 4 and 5 p.m. No entrance fee.

**MEN'S APPROACHING AND PUTTING COMPETITION:** Between 4.30 p.m. and 5.15 p.m. Entrance fee 10 cts.

**LADIES' APPROACHING AND PUTTING COMPETITION:** Between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. No entrance fee.

A cold Tiffin will be served to any member ordering same from No. 1 Bar, Happy Valley, not later than Friday, 26th inst.  
J. B. ROSS,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, August 15th, 1921. [1320]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co's Steamers

## "KHYBER"

Arrived Hongkong, on Aug. 15th, 1921.

ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gompertz & Dore, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Fridays. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, August 15th, 1921. [1321]

## DAIRY FARM NEWS

## FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER

"DAISY" BRAND ... \$1.46 per lb.  
"DAIRY MAID" ... \$1.35 " "  
"PASTRY" ... \$1.15 " "

## CHEESE

GOUDA (Full Cream) ... \$1.25 per lb.  
AUSTRALIAN CHEDDAR ... \$1.00 per lb.  
PICI (own make) ... \$0.50 a jar.  
COULMIMER (own make) ... \$0.40 per pat.

## FISH

FILLETS ... 80 cts. per lb.  
HADDOCKS ... 70 cts. per lb.  
KIPPERES ... 60 cts. per lb.  
RED HERRINGS ... 30 cts. per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

## TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the new columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG WATER POLO ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the above Association will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., 6 o'clock, at the Victoria Recreation Club. Representatives of Teams intending to Compete in the Water Polo Shield Competition are requested to attend.

R. C. WITCHELL,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, August 15th, 1921. [1314]

## HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company, may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show wherein the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting

and also for the following further purposes, namely—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the existing Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of any and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the THIRTIETH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely—

(3) That each of the existing 50,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$2,000,000 divided into 200,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

(5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920, and in the distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this Fourteenth day of July, 1921.

By Order of the J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE

WE beg to announce that we have been Appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, as from the 5th August, 1921.

H. SKOTT & CO.  
Hongkong, August 10th, 1921. [1308]

## G. R.

## SALE BY TENDER OF H.M.S. "ROSARIO."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above-named Ship with ENGINES and BOILERS and various Auxiliary Machinery on board, as she lies at the Naval Anchorage, Kowloon.

Full particulars of the Ship, conditions of sale, and permits to view the ship may be obtained on application to the undersigned.  
Forms of Tender will be issued on application subject to payment of a deposit of \$100 which will be returned if Tender is not accepted.  
The vessel will be on view from the 1st to 31st August inclusive between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. and Tenders must reach the Commodore's Office not later than 12 Noon on THURSDAY, 1st September, 1921.

Length overall... 204 ft.  
Length between Perpendiculars... 180 ft.  
Breadth extreme... 33'0"  
Depth under Side of Keel to Upper Deck (Amidships)... 17'0"  
Nominal Displacement... 980 tons  
Propelling Machinery—Triple expansion (1400 H.P.)  
Diameter of Cylinders—16", 26", & 42"  
Stroke 20".  
Boilers—Belleville Water Tube 4 No.  
H. G. LOWE,  
Naval Store Officer.  
H.M. Naval Yard,  
Hongkong, July 29th, 1921. [1279]

## A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 24, D'Aguiar Street, Telephone No. 2332.

## WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS—MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS—EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

71.

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for—  
Boxes OK, KX, LM, LN, LR, LU, LW, MA, MK, A, 50.

WANTED.—Competent STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of filing—Apply Box MN, c/o Daily Press Office. 95

WANTED.—Married Couple require Small FURNISHED FLAT or Apartments, Mid-level or Peak. Willing to share small house. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily Press Office. 88

WANTED TO RENT.—GODOWN at Waterfront on long lease. Letters with particulars about location etc. Box MH, c/o Daily Press Office. 102

FOR SALE.—TWO SPANIEL PUPPIES and TWO POINTER PUPPIES three months old pure bred. Apply to W. J. KERR, Funtling Golf Club. 104

FOR SALE.—English Made SIDE SADDLE Pigskin, Complete, Nunda, Brille, Girths. Seen any time 148, The Peak. 103

FOR SALE.—4 STEWART TERRACE, Peak.—Apply to H. E. POLLOCK, Princes Buildings. 87

FOR SALE.—ONE LEVIS MOTOR CYCLE, just arrived, latest Model, two Speed Gear, 275. Apply Box ML, c/o Daily Press Office. 91

TO LET.—"HAZLEDINE" 53, Robinson Road with Tennis Court. Apply COMBRADORE DEPT., Jardine, Matheson & Co. 101

## TO LET.

GODOWN at Yauwatti.  
For particulars apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO. LTD. 1148

## ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1920.  
With Index, Price \$7.50.  
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S "E" WHISKY



Equal to any—  
better than most.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO. LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 616.

## BIRTHS.

BERRY.—At Stamford, Sussex, on August 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. MITCHELL, BERRY of Shanghai, a daughter.

GAMBLE.—At Shanghai, on August 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. GAMBLE, a son.

Noble.—At Shanghai, on August 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Noble, a son.

## MARRIAGE.

HENDERSON.—At Shanghai, on August 9th, CHARLES ALFRED, son of the late John Henderson, of Tilburst, Berks, to Lulu, daughter of the late Joseph Scott Cozad, of Montana, U.S.A.

## DEATHS.

MARSHGREEN.—At Shanghai, on August 8th, ALICE REBECCA, the beloved wife of J. J. MARSHGREEN, aged 43 years.

ROSE.—At Shanghai, on August 8th, CHARLES ROSE, the dearly beloved son of Mrs. P. Sidney Hyndman, aged 18 years.

THOMPSON.—On August 13th, at 50, Mount Parish, PAMELA BEATRICE, Mary Thompson, aged 10½ months. (Shanghai papers please copy). 1317

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES RD., O. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, August 16th, 1921.

## THE PROBLEM OF IRELAND.

The "broad outline" of the proposals which have been under discussion between Mr. LLOYD GEORGE and Mr. DE VALERA, President of the Irish Republic, has now been officially published. In brief the solution offered by the British Minister is that Ireland shall exercise all the powers on which the autonomy of the Dominions is based, subject only to certain conditions which the Imperial Government is of opinion are vital to the welfare and safety of both Great Britain and Ireland. This goes beyond the large measure of autonomy conferred by the Government of Ireland Act of 1920, which hitherto has been generally regarded by all adherents to the Union as the utmost limit of concession. This Act, in order to meet the sharp political differences existing between the North and South of Ireland, provided for a political division of Ireland and the establishment

of two distinct Parliaments at the outset, though contemplating and affording every facility for union between North and South, and empowering the two Parliaments by mutual agreement and joint action to terminate partition and set up one Parliament and one Government for the whole of Ireland. With a view to the eventual establishment of a single Parliament, and to bringing about harmonious action between the two Parliaments and Governments, the Act provided for the creation of a bond of union in the meantime by means of a Council of Ireland which was to consist of twenty representatives elected by each Parliament and a President nominated by the Lord Lieutenant. It would fall to the members of this body to initiate proposals for united action on the part of the two Parliaments and to bring forward those proposals in the respective Parliaments. In offering now to Ireland the status of a Dominion, with certain guarantees against secession from the Empire, it is obvious that this termination of the long-standing feud between Great Britain and Ireland is possible only if the two political parties in Ireland can agree. The official correspondence makes it clear, however, that they are utterly irreconcilable. Ulster is as strenuously opposed as ever to rule by the Sinn Fein leaders, and no settlement on the lines suggested is feasible until the Sinn Fein leaders recognise that the North of Ireland will not submit to any authority other than the King and Parliament of the United Kingdom. Mr. DE VALERA, while demanding that the most explicit guarantees that English interference in Ireland shall be impracticable—guarantees including a declaration that the Dominions have an acknowledged right to secede from the Empire—attempts to meet the sentiment of "the present dissenting minority in Ireland," but it is manifest that his present proposals utterly fail in their avowed purpose. The fact must not be overlooked that though the Ulster men may be in a minority they form, nevertheless, economically, the most important section of the Irish people. The prospect of a settlement which will bring peace and contentment to the whole of Ireland cannot on the face of the published official correspondence be considered very hopeful; but seeing that Sir JAMES CRAIG, the Ulster Premier, declares that the Ulster Government declines to interfere with the terms of settlement between Great Britain and the South of Ireland, it may be possible for the negotiators to discover a means of reconciling the aims of the Dail Eiranna with the existence of a separate Parliament for the North of Ireland until the latter's consent is won for a united Parliament. That, indeed, is made by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE a condition of the settlement, and it must be assumed that all the important concessions offered by the Imperial Government are deemed by the Imperial Government to be workable on such a basis. The correspondence leaves room for further negotiation but, taking the most hopeful view of an ultimate compromise, we see in it no possible chance of an agreement which will inaugurate an era of peace and contentment in Ireland.

An "unannounced" mail from England was brought yesterday by the P. & O. s.s. Kyber.

The residence of Mrs. Allum, of No. 27, Park Road, was entered during Saturday night, and \$47 in money stolen.

The fourth night swimming fete under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club is announced to take place on Friday next.

The death is announced at home of the Rev. Bernard N. Miles, M.A., formerly of Japan and Singapore. He died of pneumonia at the age of 40.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 30th, amounted to 80,431 tons and the sales during the period, to 80,838 tons.

A number of competitions are announced to take place at the golf course at Happy Valley, on Sunday, August 22nd on the occasion of the opening of the new club house.

A blacksmith employed at the "Socony" Laichikok depot, was charged, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday, with larceny of a bar of copper worth \$15. The copper was of the same quality as that stored by the Company, but the evidence of theft was found insufficient. The charge was amended to one of unlawful possession, and on that he was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

Mrs. A. G. Stephen, wife of the Hon. Mr. Stephen, Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, arrived from London by the P. & O. s.s. Kyber yesterday.

Surg.-Lieut.-Commander E. Heffernan has been appointed to the Tamar Depot ship at Hongkong. This medical officer was recently serving on the battleship Royal Oak.

The Peking and Tientsin Times understands that Mr. Archibald Rose, C.I.E., has resigned from the Consular Service and joined the B.A.T. The Shanghai office has no confirmation.

The typhoon which struck Foochow on the 7th inst. did substantial damage estimated at \$200,000. Two or three fires broke out in the southern part of the town while the typhoon was raging.

A room at Repulse Bay Hotel was entered through the window on Sunday night and the thief took jewellery and a camera, worth altogether about \$500. The property belonged to Mr. Harrington.

Capt. D. C. MacIntyre, Harbour Master, Penang, who retires at the end of this month on pension, will it is understood, be succeeded by Commander C. A. Peal, R. N. R. Deputy Registrar of Shipping, Singapore, as acting Harbour Master.

The marriage recently took place at the Cathedral, Glasgow, of Ian, eldest son of the late Dr. J. M. Hovine, and Mrs. Hovine, Amy, to Effie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip, The Mount, Lardin Links.

The death is announced of the Rev. George Miles, of the Wesleyan Mission, Hankow. Mr. Miles came to China in 1883, and was the oldest member of the Wesleyan Mission on the field. He died at Kuling, the Yangtze summer resort.

Boats arriving in Shanghai from Hankow of late seemed to have their passenger accommodation taxed to the utmost. People are said to be coming to Shanghai, says the N. C. Daily News, to take refuge from the fighting in Hupeh, and local Chinese hotels are crowded to overflowing.

The death is announced of Mr. J. T. Lloyd at Brighton on July 25th. Deceased was one of the oldest residents in Singapore, having been connected with the Colony from 1871, till his retirement a few years ago. He was in the firm of Messrs. Powell & Company. Mr. Lloyd wrote several pamphlets on Singapore history and had a remarkable knowledge of local land values.

Mr. A. M. S. Bailson, first officer of the str. Kingking, who fell ill from sunstroke while on the first voyage up to Chungking, was being brought back to Hankow on the str. Shan, but died as the vessel reached port. Mr. Bailson was an officer in the French Navy during the war, in which service he lost the use of an arm, the vessel on which he was serving having been blown up by a German mine.

Captain Ralph Elliott, C.B.E., from command of the battleship Hercules, has been appointed to the command of the river gunboat Dee, China Station, which carries with it the appointment of flag captain to the rear-admiral commanding the Yangtze flotilla. Captain Elliott saw much hard fighting in the Great War, and was mentioned in despatches for his services. He got his captaincy in June, 1918, and whilst in command of the Hercules was flag-captain to Rear-Admiral Crawford MacLachlan, C.B.

Judgment was given last week in the United States Court for China by his Honour Judge Lobinger in the application by Mr. W. S. Fleming, who was recently committed to prison for six months for contempt of Court, for a reduction of sentence. Mr. Fleming had filed an application for bail pending a writ of error. In his judgment his Honour refused to reduce the sentence, but admitted Mr. Fleming to bail in the sum of Gold \$2,000, pending the decision of the Court of Appeal on the writ of error.

The N. C. Daily News says: It will interest many friends and the racing fraternity in general, to learn that Mr. H. E. Morris, the well-known and popular owner of race ponies in Shanghai, has extended his field of racing operations by the purchase at the Newmarket sales held on Wednesday, June 23rd, of yearling filly by Sunstar—St. Catherine (by St. Frusquin, out of Catrine, by Ayrshire out of Mine d'Or, by Goldsucker out of Pope Joan, by Silverster) the property of Mr. James Russell. The filly was foaled on March 31st of this year and was knocked down to Mr. Morris for 820 guineas. The sale carries the following engagements: 47th St. George's Stakes at Liverpool, 1923, and the Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket, 1923. It will be remembered that when in England some years ago, Mr. Morris purchased a yearling Bayadere, by Bayardo—Cheshire Cat, which, however, proved somewhat of a disappointment as a racehorse. We understand that Mr. Morris will probably be back in Shanghai about September 15th, having sailed from Liverpool for New York by the Olympic on the 3rd instant.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL, HONGKONG, FROM THE MANILA OBSERVATORY:—  
August 15th, 11.40 a.m.  
(1)—Typhoon in about 124 deg. Long. E. 21 deg. Lat. N., direction unknown.  
(2)—Typhoon in about 115 deg. Long. E. 23 deg. Lat. N., moving W.  
(3)—Typhoon in about 142 deg. Long. E. 27 deg. Lat. N., moving N.

## TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—  
August 15th, 11.40 a.m.  
(1)—Typhoon in about 124 deg. Long. E. 21 deg. Lat. N., direction unknown.  
(2)—Typhoon in about 115 deg. Long. E. 23 deg. Lat. N., moving W.  
(3)—Typhoon in about 142 deg. Long. E. 27 deg. Lat. N., moving N.



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## SILESIAN PROBLEM.

## FRENCH OPINION ON SUPREME COUNCIL DECISION.

PARIS, August 13th (delayed). Public opinion is well satisfied with the decision of the Supreme Council as probably the safest under the present circumstances. Especially gratifying is the removal of any difference, however light, between Great Britain and France.

Great Britain and Italy, adopting France's previous suggestion, agreed to the despatch of reinforcements to Silesia, if needed, pending arbitration, in which eight Powers, notably China and Japan, will take part.

M. Briand notified Viscount Ishii, President of the Council of the League, at once, and the Council will meet in September, possibly in Paris. The Supreme Council breaks up on Monday. The Polish Government positively denies the rumours of the alleged concentration of troops on the Silesian frontier. *Havas.*

## SUPREME COUNCIL'S DECISIONS.

PARIS, August 14th (delayed).

The Supreme Council passed a resolution establishing a commission to enquire into the trials of war criminals by German courts; also, a commission for coordinating relief for Russia. The Supreme Council expressed a wish that measures for the relief of Austria's financial distress may promptly be carried into effect. The Council decided, on M. Briand's suggestion, to lift economic sanctions against Germany, provided that the amount due on August 30th is punctually paid in.

Military sanctions are to be upheld, also the control of commissions now stationed in Germany. Lastly, the Council unanimously re-asserted the Allied Powers' will to maintain intact their intimate co-operation as it is indispensable for the world's peace. *Havas.*

## EARLIER CABLES.

## THE FUTURE OF IRELAND.

## MR. DE VALERA REJECTS OFFER OF DOMINION STATUS.

## RIGHT TO SECEDE DEMANDED.

LONDON, August 14th.

Correspondence containing the text of the Government's proposals for an Irish settlement made by Mr. Lloyd George to Mr. de Valera on July 29th, the Irish leader's reply of August 8th, and Mr. Lloyd George's rejoinder of Aug. 13th are officially published.

The proposals, which are signed by the Premier and described merely as a broad outline of the attempted settlement, are prefaced by a statement, in which the Government dwells on its desire to end the long-standing and unhappy divisions between Britain and Ireland. The correspondence points out that there is no part of the world where Irishmen have made their homes but suffers from our ancient feuds. The Government propose that Ireland should forthwith assume the status of a Dominion, by which she would enjoy complete autonomy in taxation and finance, maintain her own courts of law and judges, and her own military forces for home defence and her constabulary and take over matters relating to the postal services, education, land, agriculture, mines, forestry, housing, labour, unemployment, transport, trade, public health insurance and the liquor traffic.

To sum up, Ireland shall exercise all powers on which the autonomy of the self-governing Dominions is based, subject only to the following conditions, which, the Government hold, are vital to the welfare and safety both of Britain and of Ireland:—

Firstly, it is essential for the protection of Britain's communications that the Navy alone shall control the seas around Ireland and Britain, and that Ireland accord it essential needs in Irish harbours and coasts.

Secondly, the Irish territorial force shall numerically conform to military establishments in other parts of the parts of the United Kingdom.

Thirdly, all necessary facilities shall be afforded for the development of defence and communications by air. Fourthly, a hope is expressed that Ireland will voluntarily contribute proportionately to the wealth, to the naval, military, and air forces of the Empire, for which it is assumed that voluntary recruitment will be permitted throughout Ireland, particularly for the famous Irish regiments, which have so long and gallantly served His Majesty throughout the world.

Fifthly, the British and Irish Governments shall agree to impose no protective duties or other restrictions upon the flow of transport, trade, and commerce between all parts of the United Kingdom.

Sixthly, Ireland shall assume responsibility for a share of the present National Debt and war pensions, which, in default of agreement, shall be determined by an independent arbitrator appointed from within the Dominions.

The Government proposes that the conditions of settlement, in accordance with the foregoing principles, be embodied in a treaty, to which the British and Irish Parliaments shall give effect. The settlement must allow for full recognition of the existing powers of the Northern Parliament, which cannot be abrogated without the latter's consent.

## SINN FEIN'S UNCONCILIATORY ATTITUDE.

Mr. de Valera's reply, dated from the Office of the President, Dublin Mansion House, and described as an official translation, apparently from the Gaelic, confirms the opinion previously expressed to Mr. Lloyd George that Dail Eireann could not, and the people would not, accept the foregoing Government proposals. He declares that the stipulations rendered the proposals self-contradictory, and proceeds to assert a claim for Irish independence. He says that Dominion status for Ireland would be illusory, because the freedom of the Dominions is not the result of legal enactments or treaties, but due to the immense distance separating them from Britain, making English interference impracticable.

The most explicit guarantees, therefore, including the Dominions' acknowledged right to secede, would be necessary to secure equal freedom for Ireland. He and his colleagues would have been ready to recommend a certain treaty of free association with the British Commonwealth group as with a partial League of Nations, if assured that it would secure the allegiance of the present dissenting minority, to meet whose sentiment alone this step could be contemplated. Mr. de Valera declares his readiness to negotiate mutual and agreements as regards the limitation of armaments, the facilitation of air and railway communications, and smooth commercial intercourse. Such treaties must first be ratified by the nation's Legislature; then by the Irish people as a whole.

Mr. de Valera expresses willingness to leave the question of Ireland's liability for a share of the National Debt to two arbitrators with an independent third; alternatively, in the latter case, named by the President of the United States. He expresses confidence that a complete and peaceful reconciliation can be effected by the South with the North of Ireland, if Britain stands aside, but if an immediate settlement is not obtainable he is willing that the question be submitted to external arbitration. Mr. de Valera concludes that his Government is thus ready to meet the British Government in everything reasonable and just.

## PREMIER'S REPLY.

Mr. Lloyd George's reply, dated August 13th, declares that no British Government can compromise upon the claim that it should acknowledge Ireland's right to secede from allegiance to the King. The history of the two islands for many centuries sufficiently proves that their destinies are indissolubly linked. The British Government cannot consent to refer questions concerning Britain and Ireland to foreign arbitration, but the Premier expresses profound gladness at Mr. de Valera's agreement that Northern Ireland cannot be coerced. Mr. Lloyd George declares that the conditions of the proposed settlement do not contain any derogation of Ireland's status as a Dominion, or a desire for British ascendancy, or impairment of Ireland's national ideals.

Mr. Lloyd George concludes with the hope that Mr. de Valera will accept in principle the proposals made in a sincere desire to achieve peace. He expresses readiness to discuss the application to details, whenever such acceptance is communicated.

## SENSATION OVER GENERAL SMUTS' LETTER.

## SMUTS' LETTER.

LONDON, August 14th.

A Dublin message states that the Publicity Department of Dail Eireann has issued a statement that Mr. de Valera does not believe that General Smuts would have authorised the publication of the letter without the President's consent, which was not given. The letter certainly should not be published without the full texts of the British and Irish Governments' communications being given. The letter framed by General Smuts simply summarises his own views, which are not justified by the terms of the British proposals.

General Smuts' letter caused a tremendous sensation among the general public in Ireland and keen resentment in Sinn Fein circles, the latter regarding the publication as a breach of confidence.

Mr. de Valera, Mr. Arthur Griffiths, and Mr. Michael Collins arrived at the Mansion House, Dublin, on Sunday morning, in buoyant spirits indicating that neither Mr. de Valera's letter nor Mr. Lloyd George's reply had worsened the situation. The Cabinet met today to draft the text of an answer to the Irish reply, which is to be submitted to Dail Eireann on Tuesday.

Government circles in Dublin are of the opinion that Sinn Fein may be persuaded to consider the advisability of accepting the proffered Dominion status. The fact that Mr. de Valera has gone so far in the negotiations, while knowing Mr. Lloyd George's irrevocable decision concerning secession, is regarded as ground for further hope.

## ULSTER'S STAND.

LONDON, August 14th.

Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, in a letter to Mr. Lloyd George, emphasises the attitude of Ulster towards the Irish peace proposals. He points out that the people of Ulster always aimed at retaining their citizenship in the United Kingdom and the Empire, and says that the Ulster Government declines to interfere with terms of settlement between Britain and the South of Ireland. Sir James Craig expects Sinn Fein to respect the status quo in Ulster and to refrain from any interference with Ulster's Parliament and rights. The Ulster Premier adds that no meeting is possible with Mr. de Valera until he recognises that the North of Ireland will not submit to any authority other than the King and Parliament of the United Kingdom. (Continued at foot of next column.)

## SURVEY OF EMPIRE PROBLEMS.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH AT THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

## LIBERTY THE CORNERSTONE.

In his speech at the opening meeting of Empire representatives, held at Downing street, on June 20th, Mr. Lloyd George said, *inter alia*:—

The Conference falls at a time of great stress in this country and of serious trouble in many parts of the world. It has put forth such colossal efforts and sustained such unparalleled losses of life and treasure during the war should feel all the consequences of overstrain and exhaustion. The symptoms which perplex the statesmen of the time are due to the condition in which the nations of the world have been left by the Great War. The nerve exhaustion and heart strain which characterise such times produce a feverish restlessness and a disinclination of steady labour which aggravates the disease and retards recovery. Never did statesmanship in all lands demand more patience and wisdom. The years that followed the Napoleonic wars produced similar or even worse experiences. In this country the distress amongst the population was very much greater after the Napoleonic wars than it is at the present moment. It is a fact, in spite of a good deal of that is discouraging, I am confident that there is no actual privation amongst the population, but I attribute that very largely to the self-sacrifices made by the more well-to-do of all classes in order to share their better luck with their less fortunate fellow-countrymen.

But, still, there is no doubt at all that the war has produced a state of things from which it will take years to recover. There are European countries where the poverty and the actual distress is appalling, and we are doing our best out of our spare means to assist. But, in spite of a good deal that is discouraging, I am confident that the world is slowly working through its troubles; there is an increasing disposition to face and accept the facts industrially and internationally. The natural disinclination of human nature to admit unpleasant facts has, at home, provoked industrial troubles, and abroad, fierce outbreaks of protest. But gradually the world is passing through its usual experience of first of all denying the existence of palpable realities and then settling down to act upon them.

It is a distinctly encouraging fact in the international situation that there is an increasing disposition with those who from whatever motive, seek the world in a state of turmoil and tension. There is a widening and deepening conviction that the world must have peace, if it is ever to recover health. Some of the most troublesome and menacing problems of the peace have either been settled or are in a fair way of settlement.

No progress can be made towards the rehabilitation of Europe, or the establishment of permanent peace in the world, except upon the basis of acceptance of treaties and an enforcement of treaties. The increasing impatience with those who follow the discovery of new conditions, with the consent of all parties. We have had some relaxations of that kind—and I think they are wise modifications of the Treaty—in the matter of allowing more time for payment and more time for disarmament; and in the prosecution of war criminals we made a concession to German national susceptibilities. There have been questions of that kind where, by the consent of all the Powers, there have been modifications. But the treaties must stand where such consent is not forthcoming, and no signatory should have the right to override any part of a treaty to which we are all parties.

I should like to refer very briefly to one of the most urgent and important of foreign questions—the relations of the Empire with the United States and Japan. There is no quarter of the world where we desire more greatly to maintain peace and fair play for all nations and to avoid a competition of armaments than in the Pacific and in the Far East. A full Alliance with Japan has been a valuable factor in that direction in the past. We have found Japan a faithful Ally who rendered us valuable assistance in an hour of serious and very critical need. The British Empire will not easily forget that Japanese men-of-war escorted the transports which brought the Australian and New Zealand forces to Europe at a time when German cruisers were still at large in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. We desire to preserve that well-tried friendship which stood us both in good stead, and to apply it to the solution of all questions in the Far East, where Japan has special interests, and where we ourselves like the United States, desire equal opportunities and the open door. Not least amongst these questions is the future of China, which looks to us, as to the United States, for sympathetic treatment and fair play.

No greater calamity could overtake the world than any further continuation of the world's divisions upon the lines of race. The British Empire has done signal service to humanity in bringing those divisions in the past; the loyalty of the King Emperor's Asiatic peoples is the proof. To depart from that policy, to fail in that duty, would not only greatly increase the dangers of international war; it would divide the British Empire against itself. Our foreign policy can never range itself in any way upon the difference of race and civilisation between East and West. It would be fatal to the Empire.

## RUSSIAN FAMINE.

## RED CROSS EFFORT.

PARIS, August 13th (delayed).

The International Conference of Red Cross organisations will meet at Geneva on Monday to co-ordinate efforts to fight the Russian famine and epidemics. *Havas.*

## FRIENDSHIP WITH UNITED STATES.

We look confidently to the Government and people of the United States for their sympathy and understanding in this respect. Friendly co-operation with the United States is for us a cardinal principle, dictated by what seems to us the proper nature of things, dictated by instinct quite as much as by reason and common sense. We desire to work with the great Republic in all parts of the world. Like it, we want stability and peace, on the basis of liberty and justice. Like it, we desire to avoid the growth of armaments, whether in the Pacific or elsewhere, and we rejoice that American opinion should be showing so much earnestness in that direction at the present time.

We are ready to discuss with American statesmen any proposal for the limitation of armaments which they may wish to set out, and we can undertake that no such overtures will find a lack of will to engage on our part to meet them. In the meantime we cannot forget that the very life of the United Kingdom, as also of Australia and New Zealand—indeed the whole Empire—has been built upon sea-power, and that sea-power is necessarily the basis of the whole Empire's existence. We have, therefore, to look to the measures which our security requires; we aim at nothing more; we cannot possibly be content with less.

## STATUS OF DOMINIONS.

There was a time when Downing-street controlled the Empire; to-day the Empire is in charge of Downing-street. On all matters of common concern we want to know your standpoint, and we want to tell you ours. I will give you my general conception of the mutual relationship in which we meet. The British Dominions and the Indian Empire, one and all, played a great part in the war for freedom, and probably a greater part than any nation, except the very greatest Powers. When the history of that struggle comes to be written your exertions, side by side with ours, will constitute a testimony to British institutions such as no other Empire in history can approach or emulate.

In recognition of their services and achievements in the war the British Dominions have now been accepted fully into the comity of nations by the whole world. They are signatories to the Treaty of Versailles and of all the other Treaties of Peace; they are members of the Assembly of the League of Nations, and their representatives have already attended meetings of the League. In other words, they have achieved full national status, and they now stand beside the United Kingdom as equal partners in the dignity and the responsibilities of the British Commonwealth. If there are any means by which that status can be rendered even clearer to their own communities and to the world at large, we shall be glad to have them put forward at this Conference.

India's achievements were also very great. Her soldiers lie with ours in all the theatres of war, and no Britisher can ever forget the gallantry and promptitude with which she sprang forward to the King-Emperor's service when war was declared. India's loyalty in that great crisis is eloquent to me of the Empire's success in bridging the civilisations of East and West, in reconciling wide differences of history, of tradition, and of race, and in bringing the spirit and the genius of a great Asiatic people into the world's common life. Important changes have been effected in India this year, and India is making rapid strides towards the control of her own affairs. She had also proved her right to a new status in our councils; that status she gained during the war and she has maintained it during the Peace, and I welcome the representatives of India to our great Council of the Empire to-day. We shall, I feel sure, gain much by the fact that her sentiments and her interests will be interpreted to us here by her own representatives.

## WHAT UNITY MEANS.

I have given you my view of our relationship. May I just remind the Conference of what our unity has meant? The war demonstrated—I might say revealed—to the world, including ourselves, that the British Empire was not an abstraction, but living force to be reckoned with. Who would have believed before the war that the Empire outside Great Britain would, in an hour of emergency, have raised two millions and more of soldiers and sent them to the battlefield to serve the common cause, side by side with the United Kingdom? The opportunity revelation of the reality of the British Empire has, in my judgment, altered the history of the world.

The British Empire is a saving fact in a very distracted world. It is the most hopeful experiment in human organization which the world has yet seen. It is not so much that it combines men of many races, tongues, traditions, and creeds in one system of government. Empires have done that, but the British Empire differs from all in one essential respect. It is based, not on force but on good will and a common understanding. Liberty is its binding principle. Where that principle has not hitherto been applied it is gradually being introduced into the structure.

It is our duty here to present the ideals of this great association of peoples in willing loyalty to one Sovereign, to take counsel together with the progress and welfare of all, and to keep our strength both moral and material, a united power for justice, liberty, and peace.

## IMPROVED METHOD OF TREATING CANCER.

A new development in the method of X-ray treatment for cancer has been introduced at the West London Hospital, Hammersmith. The treatment itself is not new. It is an improved method of applying X-rays, which have been used for the alleviation of the condition of cancer patients for a good many years. The new apparatus, which was devised at the Hospital for Women in Erlangen, Bavaria, during the war by Dr. Wintz, produces a higher degree of penetration and more intensity, both direct and secondary, in the X-rays than any previous machine, and in consequence is more effective in killing the cancer cells, whose proliferation is the chief pathological feature in the disease.

## PRICES FIFTY YEARS AGO.

In the year 1871 a book entitled "The Treaty Ports of China and Japan" was published in Hongkong. It is now a very scarce book, and deals with conditions which have so long passed away that it is difficult to believe that only fifty-five years have elapsed since it was published. Hongkong was first occupied by British soldiers in 1841, and in 1843 was erected into a British Crown Colony, but in 1845 Port Victoria was described by a visitor as "the mere outlines of a city." When the book was written Hongkong had been less than a quarter of a century in existence, and its revenue had risen from £27,046 in 1840 to £132,884 in 1864 against an expenditure in the latter year of £235,022. In 1913 its revenue was £2,013,576 and its expenditure £2,524,027. Shanghai was declared an open port about the same time that Hongkong became a British possession. Yokohama was made an open port in 1859, together with Hakodate and Nagasaki, and had thus not been in existence as a place of foreign residence for quite ten years when the book was published in 1871. Kobe-Yogo was not opened until 1868. These sparsely inhabited foreign settlements were, therefore, very different from what they are now. To reach Yokohama from one of the Chinese ports cost \$100 by P. & O. steamer, with the dollar at 4s. 6d. Passage fare (first class, there were no second-class passages by P. & O. at that time) was from London to Shanghai £130 for one berth in a general cabin, but where a married couple occupied a reserved cabin the fare was £230, and a child under ten was charged £88. Besides this passengers paid £4 10s. each for being conveyed by train across Egypt from Alexandria to Cairo, besides a tax to the Egyptian Transit Administration. From Shanghai to Yokohama the extra cost was about £25, bringing the total fare, exclusive of other charges, from London to Yokohama to more than £150, and this for a berth in a cabin where there might be half a dozen or a dozen people. Passengers were allowed 336 lbs. of personal baggage free, while a passenger taking a whole cabin (of how many berths does not appear) could take 4½ cwt. free of freight, and a married couple paying for reserved accommodation 9 cwt. The rates by the Messageries Maritimes steamers were even higher, being £307 from Marseilles to Japan for a single berth cabin, £192 for a two-berth cabin, and £151 for a berth in a "general cabin." Seeing that this was from Marseilles only, while the P. & O. rates were from London, it will be seen that the M.M. fares were much higher than the P. & O. Both the P. & O. and the M.M. companies provided wine at the table, and we recollect Sir Thomas Sutherland, in a reminiscent speech, saying that he remembered the time when passengers grumbled unless they got champagne at least once a week. A steerage passage from Marseilles by the M.M. steamers cost £92. Holt's steamers carried passengers of one class between London and Shanghai for £100. The Pacific Mail steamers, then recently started, conveying passengers from Hongkong to San Francisco and thence across the Continent to the Atlantic, charged £670 to Southampton, or about £150. It is interesting to note that by the P. & O. parcels were carried between London and Shanghai for £1 8s. on a measurement of 15 inches, while rates for merchandise were from London to Yokohama £42 6s. 8d. per ton of forty cubic feet, provisions £30 6s. 8d., and jewellery, watches, and other valuables, 3½ per cent. of the value. Dead-weight cargo was only taken by special arrangements.

Once having got to the Far East at great expense, it is of interest to learn what the new residents had to expect in the way of living expenses. In Hongkong, it is stated for a house equal to that for which some £35 or £40 per annum would be demanded in England, the average rent in 1871 was about £60 per month, which, with about £17 per quarter as taxes, brought house rent up to close on £100 a year, with the dollar at 4s. 6d. For a house commanding about £18 per annum in England, £45 a month was demanded, and nothing decent could be obtained under that figure. For a flat consisting of four rooms the rent was often as high as £250 per month. In the matter of servants for a single man the usual establishment was one "boy," one house-colic who performed the more laborious and dirty portion of the household work, a cook, with a scullery-man, and two chair coolies. In proportion to other things the wages were low—£3 for a boy, £7 for a house-colic, £8 to £10 for a cook, £6 or £7 for each chair-colic, £1 for an outside colic, while if married the resident must have at least one amah at £8 to £10 per month, and more if there were children. As already stated, it must be remembered in comparing with English figures that the dollar was at this time worth 4s. 6d. In Yokohama, though no figures are given, the wages of servants were apparently much lower. With low wages, the servants employed in foreign houses in the Far East were generally much more numerous than they are to-day, while unskilled labour was extraordinarily cheap. Still, if combined with house rent, the cost of maintenance of a household, even before actual living expenses in the shape of food were taken into consideration, was very high.

Food on the whole was cheap as prices go in China and Japan to-day, but it was certainly not cheap in comparison with English prices. In Hongkong the average price of beef in 1871 was about 16 cents (8d.) per catty of 1.12 lb.; pork about 24 cents per catty; mutton, however, was as much as 42 cents (says 1s. 9d.) per catty. Poultry was cheap. Geese could be purchased for 140 to 150 cash each (10 cash were then reckoned of the value of one cent), which would make a goose 10 cents or 8d., ducks were of the same value, turkeys 1,200 cash, the finest pheasants 2,000 cash (which would be about 8s., very much higher than in Japan at that time); fowls, on the other hand, ranged from 180 to 200 cash, or from 8d. to 10d. each, eggs per dozen 100, to 120 cash; fish, rather dear in proportion at 150, each or 5d. per catty, lobsters about the same price. Vegetables were cheap. Potatoes were quoted at 20 to 30 cash per catty, or 2 to 3 cents, but this was not cheaper than the 1d. or 1½d. per lb. for which potatoes could be purchased in England; cabbage cost as much as 200 to 250 cash, though the white Canton variety could be purchased for from 25 to 30 cash, and lettuce at 10 to 15 cash. As regards fruits, mandarins, oranges, cost 120 cash per catty, lemons 80 cash each, pine-apples 80 cash each, pineapples 128 cash each, Canton pears 80 cash per catty, bananas "the same price," while dried apples were 900 cash per catty. In Shanghai food was much more expensive in 1867 than in Hongkong. This was due to the great increase of population as the result of the Taiping war, the influx of Chinese refugees into Shanghai raising the cost of living, it was estimated, between 1853 and 1863 as much as 400 per cent. For the latter year fish was from 25 to 35 cents per catty, fowls 25 to 35 cents per catty, eggs 10 to 15 cents each, cabbage 4 to 5 cents per catty, flour 6 to 6½ cents, wild geese \$1.50 each, pheasants the same, mutton 15 Tael cents per lb. and beef 12 Tael cents. By 1867 these prices had been reduced somewhat. It is stated that the mutton and game of the Shanghai markets were celebrated throughout China, but in other respect the table was ill supplied. In Nagasaki beef was 10 cents per lb., mutton per quarter \$3 to \$3.50 per quarter, game per head from 25 to 75 cents, fowls the pair about the same, while potatoes were \$4 a picul of 133.1 lbs. Servants' wages were extraordinarily low, running from \$3 to \$4 per month. To keep a horse, including the driver's wages, cost about \$6 per month. At Hakodate, fowls per pair cost \$1, eggs per 100 \$1.50, beef was 17 cents per lb., sheep \$9 each, salmon \$3 each, vegetables 5 cents per lb. For Yokohama no figures are given, and Kobe had not yet been opened to foreign trade.

It will be seen that these figures, taken altogether, do not show a very low cost of living. As a matter of fact, with the increase of the foreign population in Japan and extension of markets the cost of food stuffs decreased, while wages increased. So long as Japan maintained her system of virtual free trade, a flat rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* being the only charge on imports, this was naturally the case, as imported food stuffs kept down the price of those produced locally. House rent, also, was never as exorbitant as in Hongkong, and thirty years ago it was possible to rent a fair-sized house of four rooms in Kobe for twelve to twenty yen a month. For thirty to thirty-five yen per month a well-equipped house of five or six rooms, with a good garden, could be obtained. With the conversion of Japan from the free-trade to a protectionist country, and a tariff skillfully devised to operate especially against the foreigner, prices began to rise, and between 1900 and 1910 they about doubled. Then came the war and the boom, which raised prices enormously, house rent especially being expanded beyond all bounds. High import duties increased the cost of living for Japanese and wages rose, while the amount and quality of the work done declined. Between 1860 and 1900 Japan was undoubtedly a cheap country in which to live. It is now probably the dearest country in the world, while there is less return for expenditure. In Hongkong house rent has always continued high, partly because of the limited room for expansion in Port Victoria, and quite recently, as will have been seen by a dispatch in our columns, the Governor has been threatening drastic measures against profiteering landlords. But the free-trade conditions of the Colony, and the virtual free trade prevailing at Shanghai, have kept the price of living comparatively low in both ports. Ships, for example, take in provisions and stores at Hongkong and Shanghai, but never at Japan, it can be avoided. Apart from house rent, it is probable that the cost of living in Hongkong and Shanghai is not very much greater to-day than it was fifty years ago, when, with the exception of servants' wages, prices were by no means low. Japan, on the other hand, has become renowned for being the country where prices are highest and quality lowest, where taxes are enormous and public administration inefficient and corrupt. It is the inevitable result of the policy of protection and subsidies adopted twenty years ago. We pointed out the probable consequences when the policy was adopted, and unfortunately our predictions have proved only too accurate. The fiscal autonomy which Japan recovered in 1869 has given Japanese trade a hectic prosperity, but it has contributed to the making of profeters. It is the bulk of the Japanese people who have suffered. Even in Japan the laws of economics cannot be discarded with impunity. *Japan Chronicle.*

## SUZEE CANAL.

## BRITISH SHIPPING PREDOMINANT.

The Company of the Suez Canal has just issued its annual report for 1920. The British flag continues to enjoy an undisputed supremacy in the canal. In 1920 the total shipping passing through the canal was 17,674,037 tons. Of this total the Union Jack claimed 10,938,842 tons and then Holland with 1,601,408 tons. The United States comes next with 723,710 tons. The German flag was shown only on three steamers—14,777 tons. The financial results of the year are good. The total revenue was 297,460,070 and the net profit after deducting expenses was 108,479,665. Of this 143,061,971 are to be distributed to the shareholders, making 250f. per share issued.



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## TOPSY TURVYDOM.

INSTANCES OF STRANGE CON-  
TRASTS IN JAPAN.

Here are a few of the strange inver-  
sions of the usual, and of Western ideas  
and customs in Japan. Upon entering  
a house a Japanese gentleman does not  
take off his hat; he takes off his shoes.  
A student does not commence to read a  
book at the beginning (as we have it),  
but at the end. And instead of the lines  
crossing the page they run up and down  
it. He reads also from the right to left  
page, and not the reverse way, as we  
do. The "footnotes" are placed at the  
top; and the greater margin is also there.  
Ancient Japanese clocks have station-  
ary hands. The faces revolve backwards,  
with the hours marked 7, 8, 5, 4, etc.,  
reckoning onward from noon.

The Japanese building a house proceed  
in the exact opposite manner to our-  
selves. The roof is first constructed.  
All the tools used by the native carpen-  
ter and joiner have a reverse action.  
He does not push a plane away from  
him, he draws it towards him. The gim-  
lets are "threaded" in the reverse way  
to ours. The saws are made to cut on  
the upward pull, and not on the down-  
ward thrust. Screws have their threads  
reversed, and keyholes are made upside  
down, and the keys themselves turn back-  
ward.

The best rooms are at the back of the  
house, and not, as is so often the case  
with us, in the front.

If one meets a particularly festive-  
looking procession winding its way along  
the street it is a funeral; and the coffin  
is stood upright and not laid on the  
bier, and is buried in this position.

After dinner speeches are made before  
the banquet. They average shorter than  
with us, the reason being obvious.

One does not go to bed in Japan. The  
bed is brought to you. And many Japa-  
nese start washing the feet first, and not  
their faces.

When going out for a ride on horse-  
back a Japanese mounts from the right  
side. The mane of the horse is carried  
over to the left side, and the horse is  
put into the stall tail first.

If one wishes to write a letter one takes  
a long or short roll of paper; not a  
sheet; begins the letter along the curve  
of the roll, and the former commences  
as ours would end. In addressing it  
one reverses the usual order, puts Eng-  
land first, and Mr. Last, and stamps the  
envelope on the back. Should a school-  
boy learn to write Roman characters he  
will commence the letters quite natu-  
rally in the exact opposite place to which  
an English boy would do.

With us women after a certain period  
take some pains to keep their age a  
secret. In Japan the women announce  
it by their dress; and young women are  
always anxious to become old, so that  
they may enjoy the respect paid to and  
privileges enjoyed by the aged.

HEART BEATS AFTER DEATH  
MEDICAL WITNESS PUZZLED.

An inquest was held at Acton on June  
30th on Loo Major, 38, of Albert-terrace,  
Stonebridge Park, a dustman in the em-  
ploy of the Paddington Borough Council.  
The widow stated that he had served  
in the Far East for about five years dur-  
ing the war, but had never complained  
of malaria or sunstroke or of his health  
having been affected. About Whitsuntide  
he became very drowsy, with severe pains  
in the head, but he continued to work  
until a fortnight before when he suddenly  
became worse, and he was entered into  
the Park Royal Hospital on June 14th.

Dr. Turner, medical superintendent,  
said the man was admitted suffering from  
drowsiness, stiffness of the muscles of the  
neck, and headache. As it was advisable  
to test his spinal fluid ether and chloro-  
form were administered at 11.20 on June  
16th. The operation, a simple one for the  
purpose of diagnosis, took only half a  
minute, but the man ceased to breathe,  
although his heart continued to beat well.  
Artificial respiration was continued up  
to 7.30 p.m., when the heart-beating  
ceased.

Witness agreed with the coroner that  
it was a most extraordinary case, and  
mentioned that he took a tracing of the  
heart at 5.30. The post-mortem examina-  
tion had revealed a tumour about the  
size of a partridge egg on the right side  
of the brain, and that was undoubtedly  
the cause of death. The tumour was  
being examined, and they were awaiting  
results. The tumour, however, had no  
connection with the continuance of the  
heart-beating, which witness could not  
explain. It was not unusual for respira-  
tion to cease temporarily and the man to  
go on living, but it was most extra-  
ordinary for the heart to go on beating  
for such a length of time after respira-  
tion had ceased.

The coroner entered a verdict of death  
from natural causes, and found that the  
anæsthetic, which had been properly ap-  
plied, had nothing to do with the cause  
of death; that the heart had continued  
to beat in this extraordinary way was  
due to something not accounted for.

BUSINESS MAN'S TEN "COMMAND-  
MENTS" FOR HIS EMPLOYEES.

I.—Don't lie—it wastes my time and  
yours. I'm sure to catch you in the  
end, and that's the wrong  
end.

II.—Watch your work, not the clock.  
A long day's work makes a long  
day short, and a short day's work  
makes my face wrong.

III.—Give me more than I expect, and  
I'll pay you more than you ex-  
pect. I can afford to increase  
your pay if you increase my pro-  
fits.

IV.—You owe so much to yourself that  
you can't afford to owe anybody  
else. Keep out of debt or keep  
out of my shops.

V.—Discretion is never an accident.  
Good men, like good women,  
can't see temptation when they  
meet it.

VI.—Mind your own business and in  
time you'll have a business of  
your own to mind.

(Continued as foot of next column.)

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OF INDIGESTION

to the General Health should  
neither be ignored nor treated  
lightly. It is always wise to regard  
indigestion as a serious menace—  
for this is, most undoubtedly. Do  
not therefore dismiss a stomach ail-  
ment with the words:—"It is  
only indigestion!" Think of what it  
might lead to. For it happens that  
neglect of this ailment in some cases,  
has serious results. A simple rem-  
edy—yet one which has been proved  
times out of number for many years  
past to be safe and sure—is  
Beecham's Pills. This popular  
medicine should always be taken  
as soon as any symptoms of  
digestive derangement make their  
appearance. The signs are well  
known. They include:—bilious-  
ness, constipation, flatulence,  
headache, falling appetite and other  
familiar forms of indigestion. Be  
prompt to deal with such troubles.  
Do not allow them to gain a hold  
upon you. Remember that these  
symptoms do really matter. Adopt  
the best defensive measures against  
the menace of indigestion to Good  
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ECONOMICS.

Nearly 400 representatives of fifty-nine universities of the British Empire met in congress in Oxford, on July 26th. The Marquis Curzon of Kedleston, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, presided at the opening session in the morning. Mr. A. J. Balfour took the chair when congress resumed its session in the afternoon.

Lord Curzon said: Universities are fast becoming univ. al. The rapid increase in their number and in that of their affiliated colleges and institutions represents a great awakening of public spirit, and, if properly guided and coordinated, should lead to a powerful strengthening of the intellectual sense and the spiritual fellowship of mankind. Shattering and melancholy as have been the results of the war in many spheres of public and political interest, I do not think it can be doubted that it produced, and has been followed by, an intellectual upheaval which will, in time, come to be regarded as its chief consequence, perhaps its main justification. The world-mind is no longer content to be iron-bound by old traditions; it seeks freely for new outlets and a fresh expression; and it is finding them in the pursuit of knowledge, and in the eager training of the intellectual faculties of man.

Within the past three years they had abolished compulsory Greek and had admitted women to full membership of the University—a reform in which Cambridge had still to follow their lead. After a reference to the work of the congress, Lord Curzon continued:—

"There is a tide running which we cannot afford to lose. The war, which has removed from our path the spectre of German militarism, has also removed, for the time being at any rate, the competition of German Universities. A rare opportunity is present for Britain to come forward and take the vacant place, becoming the recognised Mecca of the educational world. With the new spirit that is moving the souls of men, with the enhanced sense of unity and co-operation that imbues the minds of all those who were so recently fighting together and risking in the common cause, and with a conviction of the tremendous urgency of the task, it is our duty to address ourselves to it without delay. My work happens to lie for the most part in other channels. I am one of those who are unhappily engaged in the endeavour to find political solutions for largely insoluble problems. Treaties, frontiers, commissions, covenants, stipulations are the pieces that I see moved, not without much trepidation and anxiety, on the international chessboard from day to day. But, amid the difficulty of some of these projects and the futility of others, the conviction grows upon me that it is not so much on paper conventions or signed documents, or even on political combinations, that the peace of the world will depend, as it is upon the growing commerce of knowledge and ideas, the drawing together of the minds and consciences of educated and thoughtful men. This is easier among those who speak the same language and are to a large extent familiar with the same conceptions. I feel, therefore, that this association has it in its power to play a very important part in developing the organisation and drawing closer the bonds of the British Empire."

"But I feel also that it may aspire to a wider and more cosmopolitan range of influence, and that, as it draws within its orbit the educated intelligence of other countries, and notably of America, it may exercise an appreciable influence on the peace of the world. In the words of your Canadian poet, cannot we all join together in making the golden journey to Samarkand? If I am justified in cherishing these hopes, and if they are capable of realisation in no dim and distant future, then I cannot be wrong if, in opening the proceedings of this congress, I venture to invoke the blessing of Providence upon your labours."

Dr. L. R. Farnell, Vice-Chancellor of the University and Rector of Exeter College, read the first paper, which dealt with the "present and future of Hellenism." The argument of the paper was that a knowledge of Greek and of the classics generally was essential to a full appreciation of modern literature. It suggested that this knowledge should be required from students taking honours degrees in modern languages, because all really high literary work went back to Greece for its fountain head, and some way must be found by which the modern language schools could be connected with the ancient literature of Hellas.

Sir Robert A. Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, said there was abundance of enthusiasm for the university in America. The demand for higher education in America was constant wide, but in admitting that a certain proportion of the enormous number of many new professions among the faculties, Sir Robert Falconer somewhat suggested that the educational sky in America was becoming too thickly studded with clusters of faculties and schools. The homage paid to university recognition by new professions was a tribute to its character, but danger lurked in this enthusiasm, though it might not bode evil to the true university spirit. A greater danger was that of allowing the University to grow into an aggregate of professional faculties. It should not be forgotten that a university was a society of persons whose primary function was to educate and to extend the boundaries of knowledge. A university was not a set of public utility schools bundled together by the tie of a common administration, nor yet a machine composed of many parts. It was an organism with an intellectual,

nay, a moral spirit, which gave it unity and life, and history showed that universities became sterile when this spirit was lost. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. W. Lee, Rhodes Professor of Roman Dutch Law, Oxford University, read a paper on "The Question of Specialism in University Curricula," in which he entered a protest against too much specialising. There were, in his view, three classes of students—generalists, specialists, and nihilists—the latter of whom came to the university with the intention of studying nothing, or as little as possible. He thought a university should turn out all three classes, the nihilists at once and the other two, after an interval, augmented by degrees. (Laughter.)

Mr. Balfour, in opening the afternoon session, which was mainly devoted to the discussion of the position of the universities in relation to the teaching of civics, politics, and social economics, said these subjects, in his opinion, ought to be an essential, even if an informal, part of university work. The ancient universities of England might justly claim to have educated men of political abilities during the centuries. If Great Britain had led the way, as undoubtedly she had, in civics and political and social economics, it was largely due, not, indeed, to the formal teaching of the universities, but to the spirit in which our universities had been conducted. The question to be discussed was whether the study of these great subjects should be made a formal element in university teaching, and if so how they should best be treated. There were difficulties in the way of making these subjects a part of the formal curriculum. Political economy in the narrower sense of the principle had been taught, and was a fitting subject for examinations, but when they came to civics and politics subjects were touched which seemed to spread out, and in truth did spread out, over almost the whole field of human activity, or at all events human co-operative activity. It was, therefore, difficult to see how these could be made the subject of either professional teaching or university examinations. Questions arose as to whether if a particular nation or race had evolved a special form of polity, could that polity be successfully copied or imitated by men of a different race, with different innate and natural capacities; because the course of political and social development in any country was due to the innate qualities bred into a particular race, how or why science could give no information. The fact had to be accepted, and the problem always arose whether the course of development which had been followed by any race or in any country was due to innate qualities in the mind, or whether it was a matter of education—an artificial product which could be cultivated with equal success in all men, wherever they might be born or whatever the race to which they belonged, or whether in truth the institutions were only likely to succeed at their best among people who had themselves evolved them.

That was the great problem, and it touched that other great problem, the innate differences of race among human beings. People talked sometimes about superior and inferior races, and he supposed there were races of which it would be correct to say they were inferior to the average of mankind. The aborigines of Australia might be so described, but with regard to the great families of the human race he did not think the terms superior or inferior ought to be used. When they were used they involved great confusion of ideas. What science taught and what observation proved was that, though there could be no question of inferiority or superiority, unquestionably differences of great magnitude did exist, and the question was how social science and political science were to deal with these differences, and what modifications these differences ought to make in any theories of politics they might make for themselves or which they might try to instil into others. (Hear, hear.)

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SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... Thurs. 18th Aug. Noon.  
SHANGHAI ... Fri. 19th Aug. Noon.  
MANILA ... Fri. 19th Aug. 3 p.m.  
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... Sat. 20th Aug. 3 p.m.  
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... Sun. 21st Aug. D'light.  
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... Tues. 23rd Aug. 9 a.m.  
TIENTSIN ... Tues. 23rd Aug. Noon.  
SANDAKAN ... Thurs. 25th Aug. Noon.

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M.V. "GLENARA"	4th Sept.	4th Sept.
M.V. "GLENARA"	30th Sept.	30th Sept.
S.S. "CAERNARVONSHIRE"	10th Oct.	10th Oct.

**HOMEWARDS.**

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENARA"	3rd Sept.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENARA"	6th Sept.	GLASGOW, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
M.V. "GLENARA"	25th Sept.	GENOA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & HULL.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	28th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM.

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ECONOMICS.

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may, a moral spirit, which gave it unity and life, and history showed that universities "became sterile when this spirit was lost." (Hear, hear.)

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SHANGHAI ... Fri. 19th Aug., 3 p.m.  
SHANGHAI ... Sat. 20th Aug., D'light.  
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... Sat. 21st Aug., 8 a.m.  
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... Tues. 23rd Aug., Noon.  
TIENTSIN ... Tues. 23rd Aug., Noon.  
SANDAKAN ... Thurs. 25th Aug., Noon.

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Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENAR"	2nd Sept.	2nd Sept.
M.V. "GLENARA"	6th Sept.	6th Sept.
M.V. "GLENARA"	25th Sept.	25th Sept.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	26th Sept.	26th Sept.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

**Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**

**The Glen Line, Ltd., Agents.**

Tel. No. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26.

Cable Address

Kawakisen, Kobe.

Bentley's A.B.C. 5th Ed.

and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Sansamly

3844, 3832.

**KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA**

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP . . . . ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

**NEW CARGO STEAMERS**

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

**KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.**

No. 8, BOND STREET.







## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.  
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH &amp; CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.  
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.  
JAPAN CHINA & STRAITSTO  
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG  
[S.S.] "SANDON HALL" ... 19th Sept.  
LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW  
[S.S.] "KENTUCKY" ... 11th Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings/shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Reiss &amp; Co. Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents.

## NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.  
ANDAMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong—

"ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th Aug.  
"CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th Sept.  
\* Calls at Boston(Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.For freight and particulars apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.  
HONGKONG AND CANTON; REISS & CO., CANTON.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI (Freight only)	"COMMANDANT MAGES" ... 10,000	... end Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"CORDILLERE" ... 10,000	On or about 17th Aug.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUI, SUEZ & PORT SAID	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 16th Aug.
	"CORDILLERE" ... 10,000	During 2nd part of Sept.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSER,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

Telephone 750

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAILONG" ... Capt. W. Couper TUESDAY, Aug. 16th, at 2 p.m.  
"HAILONG" ... Capt. W. G. Pasmore FRIDAY, Aug. 19th, at 2 p.m.  
"HAILONG" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart TUESDAY, Aug. 22nd, at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPIRAK & CO.,  
General Managers.P. & O. - British India  
Apcar and  
Eastern & Australian  
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, (BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Time	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	30th Aug.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"MANELA"	7,200	27th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	6th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,400	11th Sept.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHYBER"	9,000	16th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	23rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

## BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN" ... 6,100 ... 20th Aug. ... Calcutta via Straits

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept.	
* Calls at Sandakan.			

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

"KHYBER"	9,000	16th Aug. Noon	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hamo.
"TANADA"	7,000	19th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"YAGPORE"	5,300	23rd Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DILWARA"	5,400	30th Aug.	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.  
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard & Dore, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.  
Agents.O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Saturday, 20th Aug.

Call Marseilles

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN &amp; CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. (PASSENGER SERVICE)

"PANAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 25th Aug.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"GANGES MARU" ... Thursday, 26th Aug.

DELI &amp; BANGKOK via SAIGON &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service

"BUSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service (taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands)

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service, touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" (Omit Dairen) ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAYE MARU" ... Monday, 16th Aug.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Wednesday, 31st Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

"CHOSEN MARU" (Kobe direct) ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 2nd Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office

"ANAKUSA MARU" ... Friday, 26th Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY

"SOBOU MARU" ... Thursday, 25th Aug.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to Y. YABUDA, Manager, No. 1 Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 144 &amp; 745

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer ... Arr. Hongkong from Australia ... Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"TAIYUAN" ... 31st Aug. ... 24th Aug. 4 p.m.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand &amp; Transvaal Ports. Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION!

For	Steamer	To Sail
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HPHONG	"KAIFONG" ...	On 16th Aug. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGIANG" ...	On 16th Aug. 4 P.M.
WUHAIR, CUNCO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW" ...	On 16th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW" ...	On 16th Aug. Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW" ...	On 16th Aug. 6 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUPH" ...	On 21st Aug. 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING" ...	On 22nd Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN" ...	On 23rd Aug. Noon
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING" ...	On 25th Aug. Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUIYANG" ...	On 27th Aug. 4 p.m.

S. SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Yaw.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 26.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

## PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai &amp; Japan Ports).

From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... Aug. 13th	Sept. 2nd.
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... Sept. 2nd	Sept. 22nd.
S.S. "WENATCHEE" ... Oct. 2nd	Oct. 22nd.
S.S. "CITY OF SPOKANE" ... Aug. 15th	

## PASSENGER &amp; FREIGHT

FOR TRIESTE &amp; HAMBURG

S.S. "CHINA SEAS" ... Aug. 25th

## FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

S.S. "ABERFOS" ... Sept. 6th  
Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.  
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]

THE ADMIRAL LINE  
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

## REGULAR SERVICE

TO

## SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

## PASSENGERS &amp; FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "GLYMONT" ... Sailing Sept. 2nd.

S.S. "CADARETTA" ... Sailing Sept. 10th.

## FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON.

S.S. "LAKE FARRAR" ... Sailing Aug. 16th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

## OFFICES

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions, Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478.

PASSENGER OFFICE,  
QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, Ice House St.

[432]

## SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "BELLFLOWER" ... to NEW YORK ... Aug. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP  
LINES, INC.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478.

AGENTS

5th Floor

Hotel Mansions.

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## CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA &amp; SANDAKAN

## VICTORIA

Aug. 20th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA &amp; AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents,  
112, Cross Street, Central

399

Tel. 2307

112, Cross Street, Central



## POST OFFICE NOTICE

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
JAPAN	Ati Maru	16th inst.
SHANGHAI	Forbes Maru	17th inst.
MANILA	Mito Maru	17th inst.
STRAITS	Yingchow	17th inst.
SHANGHAI	Corolliere	17th inst.
SAIGON	Mishima Maru	18th inst.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Tango Maru	18th inst.
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Sanjima Maru	19th inst.
JAPAN	Japan	19th inst.
STRAITS	Tanda	19th inst.
STRAITS	Euryalus	20th inst.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Fort Bayard	Hok Canton	Tuesday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Khyber	Tuesday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Strait, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India, via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, and	Taiwan	Registration, 9.45 A.M. Letters, 10.30 A.M.
*EUROPE via SUEZ	Hai Loo	Tuesday, 16th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	City of Spokane	Tuesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Japan	Sinkiang	Tuesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Huichow	Tuesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin		
Philippine Is., Australia and New Zealand, via Thursday Island	Ati Maru	Wednesday 17th, Registration, 8.45 A.M. Letters, 9.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Mingang	Wednesday 17th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Corolliere	Wednesday 17th, 2.00 P.M.
*Shanghai, North China and Japan	Foosang	Wednesday 17th, 5.00 P.M.
Hobson, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	Thursday, 18th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Empress of Russia	Registration, 9.15 A.M. Letters, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Hop Sang	Thursday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
*Shanghai, and N. China	Sochois	Thursday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Japan	Tungo Maru	Friday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Mishima Maru	Registration, 8.45 A.M. Letters, 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, and North China	Wingang	Friday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Hai Hona	Friday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Loongang	Friday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Hobson and Bangkok	Hanyang	Saturday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan	Inaba Maru	Saturday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
*Shanghai, North China and Aden	Yaching	Saturday, 20th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yingchow	Saturday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
*Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Hupai	Saturday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tanning	Sunday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Hobson and Haiphong	Loongang	Monday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Kanchow	Tuesday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
*Shanghai, and North China	Fushimi Maru	Registration, 8.45 A.M. Letters, 9.30 A.M.
Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and		
*EUROPE via VIOFRIA, B.C.	Seochuan	Tuesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, and North China	Chipsing	Tuesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Baiching	Tuesday, 23rd, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow		
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand, via Thursday Island	Taiyuan	Registration, 1.45 P.M. Letters, 2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, and North China	Sunning	Thursday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Sandakan	Yannis	Thursday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Suiyang	Saturday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.

\* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

## LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

"TEIRESIAS"	16TH AUG.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"CALCHAS"	30TH AUG.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"KEEMUN"	6TH SEPT.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"NELEUS"	19TH SEPT.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"GLAUCUS"	20TH SEPT.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"CYCLOPS"	19TH AUG.	Hayre, Rotterdam & Liverpool.
"NINGCHOW"	8TH SEPT.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.
"THESEUS"	20TH SEPT.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.
"EUMAEUS"	5TH OCT.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.

## PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"IXION"	24TH AUG.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TALTYBIUS"	14TH SEPT.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TYNDAREUS"	5TH OCT.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.

## NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"ATREUS"	20TH AUG.	via Suez.
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## PASSENGER SERVICE

"TEIRESIAS"	16TH AUG.	for Singapore & London.
"PYRRHUS"	6TH SEPT.	for Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama.
"ARCIANUS"	7TH SEPT.	for Singapore & Liverpool.
"PYRRHUS"	11TH OCT.	for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

AGENTS.

## COMMERCIAL

## OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON	August 15th
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/8 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 6 months sight	2/8 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/8 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 6 months sight	2/8 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	63 1/2
Credit, at 6 months sight	63 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	49 1/2
Credit, at 90 days sight	52 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	2/8
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	2/8
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	108 1/2
ON MANILA.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	105 nom.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	117 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	157 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	77 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 7.15
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per tael	\$50.00
Bar Silver per oz.	37 1/2

Hongkong	Per cent.
19 cents plus	\$0.6 Premium.
20	0.08 Discount
20	15.40
20	0.00

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office.	
Paid-up Capital	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds	\$3,500,000
Sterling	\$3,500,000
Silver	\$3,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$15,000,000

Court of Directors:	
G. T. M. Knives, Esq., Chairman.	
G. M. Donnell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.	
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq., E. V. D. Farr, Esq.	
A. S. Gubbay, Esq., W. L. Fackland, Esq.	
Hon. Mr. F. H. Hayek, Esq., J. A. Stimmer, Esq.	
A. O. Lang, Esq., E. P. White, Esq.	

Chief Manager:	
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.	
Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARLOW, Esq.	
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.	

LONDON BANKERS:	
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARERS BANK, LTD.	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, July 13th, 1921. [8]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [9]

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA &amp; CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	\$3,000,000
Reserve Fund	\$3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1921. [50]

## NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY). Established 1824.

A Capital	ƒ 100,000,000 ƒ 33,333,333
Paid-up Capital	ƒ 50,000,000 ƒ 16,666,666
Reserve Fund	ƒ 17,333,333 ƒ 5,444,444
Special Reserve	ƒ 25,166,666 ƒ 7,999,999

Head Office:—Amsterdam.

Branches at The Hague—Rotterdam.

Head Agency:—Batavia.

BRANCHES:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Singapore
Bandong	Medan	Soerabaja
Bombay	Padang	Soerakarta
Calcutta	Palembang	(Solo)
Cheribon	Petalong	Tehing Ting
Djember	Penang	(Deli)
Djakarta	Pontianak	Tegal
Kobe	Rangoon	Tekong
Kota-Radja	Samarang	Teluk Betong
Langsa	Shanghai	Wakervan

Correspondence at Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia and transacts banking business of every description.

W. H. GROSCHAMP, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. [1863]

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

RANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. L. SANDES, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 9th, 1921. [43]

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE. (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 36,000,000.00
Reserve Funds	Fr. 69,567,203.54

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, Singapore, Djibouti, Peking, Tientsin, Haiphong, Pnom-Penh, Yunnan, Hankow, Pondichery.

BANKERS: IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co., French American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARBOT, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, July 19th, 1921. [68]

## THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG. Established 1919.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	\$3,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	\$1,000,000.00

DIRECTORS: Mr. Fung Wai Tung, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shen Sen, Mr. Kan Ying Po, Mr. Li Koon Chai, Mr. Mok Chung Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tung, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shai, Mr. Ng Chang Luk, Mr. Kan Chin Nam.

Chief Manager: Mr. Kan Tong Po, Asst. Manager: Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES: LONDON, SHANGHAI, KOBE, NAGASAKI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, MANILA, SAMARANG, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA, SAIGON, PENANG, HANKOW, BATAVIA, SOERABAYA.

London Bankers:—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 11th, 1921. [81]

## THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	¥50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	¥12,779,500.00
Reserve Funds	¥8,907,678.00

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Cornhill Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Hongkong.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York Bankers—The Irving National Bank, The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange. Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—


For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TSUYE FEE, Manager.

Hongkong, August 1 1921. [78]



SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

**DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY,**

LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS:

**MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.**

HONGKONG.

## THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

The M/S. "AFRIKA" will be loading for COPENHAGEN

and other SCANDINAVIAN and CONTINENTAL PORTS about end of August/beginning of September.

Further sailings: M/S "Malaya" ... October/November. M/S "Panama" ... November/December.

For further particulars please apply to: MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.

Hongkong, August 2nd, 1921 [74]

## ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK)

Capital	U.S. \$4,000,000
Surplus, over	U.S. \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK. BRANCH: SAN FRANCISCO.

Head Office for the Orient, SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES: CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENTSIN, CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

108] R. WEUSTHOFF, Acting Manager.

## THE INDUSTRIAL &amp; COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—4, Des Vaux Road Central. Hankow Branch:—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [80]

## THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: St. George's Building, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors: Mr. WONG SHIU HAM.

Chief Manager: Mr. L. S. HORN. Asst. Manager: Mr. K. T. WONG.

Hongkong Manager: Mr.